The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,676—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	Pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
23-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	23-0	13-8
25-0	15-0		25-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
36-0	20-0		36-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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Indian
...panies,
Routes
Central,
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...ENTAL
...S FOR EUROPE.

				Captain.
			600	H. T. Weighell.
			800	J. Orman.
			600	G. W. F. Browne.
		229	600	P. Harris.
		3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
		4113	800	W. A. Seaton.
		2038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
...ES		4203	800	T. J. Alderton.
		3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
...ENTAL		5500	1000	E. Stewart.
...SAM		3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
...LYDE		4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.
...SIAM		3011	500	H. T. Weighell.
...PENINSULAR		5500	1000	J. Orman.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,
PESHAWUR ...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	20th ,,
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)...	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz.....	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PELOPMENE.....	C. Perini.....	3,800	550	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 28th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLID LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

THESE Cigar Cases are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather. As a good, strong, serviceable article, cannot be excelled.

Size 5½ in. by 3 in.	Rs. 3 0
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,, 6½ in. by 3⅞ in.	,, 3 8
,, 7½ in. by 4in.	,, 4 8

The size 7½ in. by 4 in. is specially made for Large Trichis.

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"EGG" BALANCING MUFFINEERS.

IN best quality Electro-Plate, with the word "Salt" or "Pepper" neatly engraved on the side.

Small.....	Rs. 3 0 each.
Large.....	,, 4 8 ,,

MUSTARD POTS,
PEPPER MILLS,
SALT CELLARS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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SULPHONAL-BAYER.

REFRESHING SLEEP may be secured by the use of Sulphonal, and without any of the harmful effects of Morphia, Chloral, and other hypnotics.

Dr. William Macvie writes in the *Medical Press*, June 13th, 1888, as follows :—

"In a series of 120 cases in which the drug was used the best results were obtained.

Per oz., Rs. 1-9.

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KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF

JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste ; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

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For Rs. 10,000

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BEER MUGS ..... ,,	12 8	to 36 0
BISCUIT BOXES ..... ,,	20 0	to 80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ..... ,,	9 0	to 13 8
BOTTLE LABELS ..... ,,	1 4	to 1 8
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ..... ,,	80 0	to 100 0
BREAD BASKETS ..... ,,	70 0	to 90 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS..... ,,	13 8	to 50 0
BREAKFAST DISHES..... ,,	65 0	to 100 0
BUTTER, CHEESE, & BISCUIT FRAMES .....each	57 0	
BUTTER COOLERS ..... ,,	16 0	to 45 0
BUTTER KNIVES..... ,,	2 8	to 7 0
CAKE BASKETS ..... ,,	70 0	to 90 0
CALL BELLS ..... ,,	7 8	to 12 0
CANDLESTICKS ..... ,,	18 0	to 60 0
CAFETIERES ..... ,,	80 0	to 100 0
CARLTON CRUETS ..... ,,	13 8	to 45 0
CAYENNE PEPPER BOTTLES..... ,,	6 0	to 7 8
CHEESE SCOOPS ..... ,,	2 8	to 20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ..... ,,	12 0	to 40 0
CHOCOLATE POTS ..... ,,	68 0	to 80 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.. ,,	10 0	to 150 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES..... ,,	25 0	to 70 0
CIGAR LAMPS ..... ,,	25 0	to 40 0
CLARET JUGS ..... ,,	16 0	to 60 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS..... ,,	25 0	to 30 0
COFFEE SPOONS, in cases.... ,,	20 0	to 22 8
COMBINED FISH & DESSERT CABINETS ..... ,,	450 0	to 600 0
COVERED TANKARDS ..... ,,	20 0	to 40 0
CRUET STANDS ..... ,,	20 0	to 100 0
CRUMB BRUSHES..... each	20 0	
CRUMB SCOOPS ..... ,,	18 0	to 25 0
CRUMB TRAYS.....each	60 0	
CURRY DISHES .....each	50 0	to 70 0
DESSERT CABINETS..... ,,	300 0	to 350 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of..... ,,	22 8	to 60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... ,,	45 0	to 150 0
DESSERT STANDS ..... ,,	36 0	to 250 0
DINNER CRUETS..... ,,	32 0	to 100 0
DISH COVERS ..... ,,	40 0	to 100 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID.. ,,	90 0	to 140 0
EGG FRAMES ..... ,,	30 0	to 60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4... ,,	360 0	to 600 0
EPERGNES..... ,,	100 0	to 250 0
FISH CARVERS..... ,,	17 0	to 40 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... ,,	65 0	to 200 0
FRUIT STANDS..... ,,	36 0	to 70 0
GOBLETS..... ,,	20 0	to 100 0
GOLF CUPS..... ,,	20 0	to 80 0
GRAPE SCISSORS ..... ,,	8 0	to 12 0
GONGS..... ,,	20 0	to 40 0
HOLSTER FLASKS ..... ,,	7 8	to 14 8
HOT-WATER JUGS..... ,,	35 0	to 65 0
ICE CLAWS ..... ,,	7 8	to 8 8
ICE HAMMERS..... ,,	7 8	to 10 0
ICE JUGS ..... ,,	47 0	to 100 0
ICE PAILS ..... ,,	18 0	to 45 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of..... ,,	20 0	to 60 0
ICE TONGS.....from	4 8	to 6 0
ICE WATER SETS..... ,,	150 0	to 250 0
ICE WATER URNS ..... ,,	250 0	to 280 0
INKSTANDS ..... ,,	20 0	to 150 8
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ..... ,,	7 8	to 30 0
JAM SPOONS..... ,,	4 0	to 6 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ..... ,,	2 0	to 6 0
LOVING CUPS ..... ,,	50 0	to 100 0
MUFFINEERS, each ..... ,,	3 0	to 7 0
MUSTARD POTS ..... ,,	5 0	to 10 0
NAPKIN RINGS..... ,,	10 0	to 25 0
NUT CRACKERS ..... ,,	4 0	to 7 0
PAP BOWLS ..... ,,	35 0	to 40 0
PEPPER CASTORS ..... ,,	3 0	to 7 0
PEPPER MILLS ..... ,,	4 8	to 36 0
PEG MEASURES ..... ,,	5 0	to 13 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ..... ,,	45 0	to 50 0
PICKLE FRAMES ..... ,,	35 0	to 70 0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS ..... ,,	1 4	to 8 9
PICNIC COMPANIONS ..... ,,	15 0	to 50 0
PLATEAUS ..... ,,	70 0	to 100 0
PRESERVE FRAMES ..... ,,	27 0	to 40 0
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS..... ,,	50 0	to 100 0
SALAD SERVERS..... ,,	20 0	to 40 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ..... ,,	14 0	to 60 0
SALVERS..... ,,	18 0	to 125 0
SARDINE BOXES ..... ,,	35 0	to 50 0
SARDINE HELPERS ..... ,,	6 0	to 6 8
SAUCE BOATS ..... ,,	35 0	to 40 0
SAUCE FRAMES ..... ,,	15 8	to 45 0
SIDE DISHES, sets of ..... ,,	360 0	to 600 0
SOUFFLET PANS.....		
SOY FRAMES ..... ,,	15 8	to 20 0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ..... ,,	50 0	to 150 0
SPOON WARMERS ..... ,,	13 8	to 40 0
SUGAR BASINS..... ,,	20 0	to 40 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ..... ,,	36 0	to 50 0
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TANTALUS FRAMES ..... ,,	40 0	to 150 0
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TEA CADDIES ..... ,,	50 0	to 60 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ..... ,,	100 0	to 350 0
TEA INFUSERS..... ,,	5 8	to 6 0
TEA SERVICES ..... ,,	55 0	to 140 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ..... ,,	10 8	to 20 0
TEA KETTLES ..... ,,	120 0	to 135 0
TEA TRAYS ..... ,,	75 0	to 250 0
TOAST RACKS ..... ,,	6 8	to 27 0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES ..... ,,	50 0	to 70 0
TOILET SERVICES ..... ,,	250 0	to 300 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS..... ,,	2 8	to 4 0
TWO-HANDLED CUP ..... ,,	35 0	to 150 0
VEGETABLE DISHES ..... ,,	90 0	to 120 0
WEDDING PRESENTS ..... ,,	10 0	to 500 0
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Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf..	16-8
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

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Per bottle Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs 10-8.

BOURBOULE.—A sovereign remedy for Anæmia (Bloodlessness) and incomparable for the Complexion prescribed in Eczema and other Skin diseases.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Alterative and Aperient, used in affections of the Liver, Stomach and Urinary organs.
Pints as. 12 each ; per dozen Rs. 7-8. Quarts Rs. 1-4 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

HUNYADI-JANOS.—Asaline, slightly bitter Aperient recommended in Stomach and Liver diseases.
Pints Re. 1 each ; per doz. Rs. 10-8. Quarts Re. 1-8 each ; per doz. Rs. 15.

MARIENBAD.—Drunk as a Laxative and useful in Abdominal enlargement, Gravel, Gout, and derangement of the Digestive organs.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 13-8.

VICHY.—Useful in Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes, excellent when mixed with light Wines and Spirits.
Per bottle As. 12 ; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

VICTORIA.—Similar to Hunyadi, but richer in Magnesium. Useful in Gouty affections and Obesity—a useful Aperient and corrective.
Per bottle As. 12 ; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE-PROOF LININGS. **FELT HATS,**
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. **SHAPES.**
LARGE CHOICE.

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Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs. 8 8
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Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes.....	
The New Shade of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt, throughout	9 8

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Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA CO.
RETURN OF OLD FACES
SUPPORTED BY THE NEW.

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WEDNESDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
Will appear in her WONDERFUL and GRAND IMPERSONATION of LIZZIE STOEFFEL in the CELEBRATED DRAMA
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PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-15.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889. Agents.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lower Hall of the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m. A full attendance of members is requested.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 17th July 1889.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS..........................Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
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GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

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TO SMOKERS!!
DRYING BOTTLES SUPERSEDED BY
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JAPANNED ZINC,
UNBREAKABLE,
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For CIGARS or TOBACCO......Rs. 2 each.
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Designed by and manufactured for
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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE .... 155 out of 156
BICYCLE .... 97 „ 153
TANDEMS .... 8 „ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEER, who is able to write English. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

HYH. CLEAVER,
Offg. Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, C. P.

WANTED TEMPORARILY a TRACER able to do tracings of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 30.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to:

HGH. CLEAVER,
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THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BY THE MAIL, BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! Office Bags, Lawyers' Bags, Doctors' Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Hand-Bags, Plush Bags. All of New Novelties. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—CAMERA LENS and MATERIALS complete for Photography. For particulars apply to "K.," care of this paper.

PAIR of well-bred Ch. ARAB PONIES FOR SALE. Height 13-2, ages 5 and 6 off. Handsome and believed quite sound. Have been ridden by a lady and little boy and driven in Single and Double Harness. One likely to race. The pair Rs. 600. Apply to PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

APPLICANTS for the CHOIR of S. NICHOLAS CHURCH, Prince's Dock, are requested to be at the Church at 6-30 p.m. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, when final arrangements for their admission will be made.—H. D. BERESFORD, Harbour Chplain.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent first-class certificated ENGINEER of considerable experience to take charge of the Engines of a large Mill. One with experience of Marine Engines preferred. Apply to C. B., care of this paper.

TUITION GIVEN in respectable families by a respectable Parsee U. G. of 4 years' standing. Best references. Please write to "TUTOR," care of this paper.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller, finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA JAMAICA RUM—Just received from the best manufacturer in France, quite free from adulteration. Price Rs. 38 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. THE TENDERS for DOORS and WINDOWS for Executive Engineer, Aden, recently advertised for and deferred, will now be received on 26th instant at 12 noon by the undersigned.
2. Intending tenderers should first apply at the office of the undersigned for the latest information.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. L. SPILSBURY, Captain,
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 22nd July 1889.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Robertson School of Industry at Pandharpur, District Sholapur. Salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 100 on considerations of merits and approved service. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the Collector and President before the 15th August 1889. Candidates should possess a good practical knowledge of carpentry, free hand and mechanical drawing, blacksmithery, and brass work. Those possessing in addition a knowledge of paintaing, moulding, and plaster-work will be preferred.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector and President.
Sholapur, 18th July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form sealed and superscribed Tender for Wooden Keys, and delivered at the Agent's office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 31st instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th July 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.			POONA TO BANGALORE.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A. M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P. M. 8 35
291¼	Hubli, 2nd day..a	9 5	214½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A. M. 11 23
326¾	Gadag, 2nd day..a	P. M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P. M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A. M. 4 57	462¾	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369½	Gadag ....d	A. M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P. M. 3 38	333¾	Hubli, 2nd day ......d	P. M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A. M. 7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P. M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasiona use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co , Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
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Phillips & Co., Ld.......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
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Do.	30 days' do...	99⅞
China	60 Do. do...	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ....Rs.	15-1
Carolas .... "	
Mexican Dollars .... "	224
Five-Franc Pieces .... "	
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness .... "	106-8
Gold Leaf .... "	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ... "	23-12-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... "	23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch .... "	23-11
Pekin .... "	23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent......................	104⅜
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872................	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.............................	97¼

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	360
Fall of Rain..	0·08
Total fall during month	29·90
" year	59·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July..	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Satara arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Coromandel sailed yesterday for Aden and London.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Nizam will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

A MISSING GIRL.—Rahab, a Jewess residing at Haines Road, reports that her daughter, aged 14 years, named Rebecca, has been missing from her house since Monday morning last.

THEFT OF A VALUABLE RING.—Mrs. Voglar, the barmaid of the English Hotel, residing at Medows Street, reports the theft of a gold ring set with fine diamonds, valued at Rs. 250, from a drawer of her dressing-table on Monday last.

MISLAID PROPERTY.—Mr. V. Bethell, of the Mercantile Bank, reports having left a pair of opera-glasses in a hack victoria on Monday night last.—Captain S. Fowler, of the s. s. Aston Hall, reports having left a China silk oiled waterproof coat in a hack victoria on Friday last.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The western wall of a four-storeyed house situate in Kolbatwady fell in on Monday. No persons were injured. The house belongs to Syed Ahmedally Dossa Meya and the tenants, numbering about one hundred, have since vacated the house. A portion of the wall of a house situated in the Girgaum Road also fell in on Monday. No persons were injured.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Khoosnajee Audaba, a commission agent, whose place of business is on the first-floor of a house in Kitchen Garden Lane, near the Munguldass Cloth Market, reports that on Sunday night last he left a wooden box in his office containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 2,825, and that on the following Monday morning the box was missing.

THE MAHIM BURIAL AND BURNING GROUND.—On Sunday last, a large and representative gathering of the Hindu community assembled on the Mahim foreshore to meet their solicitor, Mr. Roughton, and the ward representatives, Messrs. Fernandes and Purshotumdass, to adopt measures to remove the obstacle put in the way by the sudden prohibition of burials and burning of corpses on the spot, No. 45, Mahim, Agar, or Worlee, which has been used by them for upwards of a century. The grievance has been laid before the Municipal Commissioner, who has promised to hear their solicitor, Mr. Roughton, this evening (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. It is expected that matters will be satisfactorily concluded.

A FOOLISH HOAX.—On Monday the *Deccan Herald* published the following notice supplied to it over a signature which subsequently proved to be fictitious:—"We regret exceedingly to announce the death, in Bombay, of Mr. T. Jervis, late of the Customs Department. After leaving the service Mr. Jervis was for several years a resident in Poona, but owing to the death of his wife he temporarily repaired to Bombay. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for some months past. He was of the Puritan type and lived a very quiet and retired life, being much esteemed by all who knew him." The *Herald* published the notice in good faith, but it appears that it has unwittingly occasioned much distress to the relatives of Mr. Jervis, whose health is no worse than it has been at any time during the past year, and is now on a visit to his son, Mr. W. S. Jervis, of the G. I. P. Railway, at Bandora House.

SAD ACCIDENT AT PANCHGANI.—Three European lads, pupils at the Diocesan School at Panchgani, named respectively Pearson, Harrison, and Lyle, were allowed to go to swim by themselves in the large tank on the tableland which at this time of the year is very deep. The boys were missed at 1 o'clock dinner on Saturday last, when a search was instituted. Douglas Pearson's body was seen floating on the surface of the tank. The tank is being dragged for the bodies of the other two boys, which up to evening time have not been found. It is not known whether all the boys could swim or not. Much sympathy is felt for the parents of the missing lads, and the sad event has cast a gloom over the usually bright little station of Panchgani. Surprise is expressed that such young lads should be allowed to wander like sheep without a shepherd. We have since heard that the other two bodies have been found, three having been drowned.—*Deccan Herald.*

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Hindoo named Prag Gungasing, a Purdessee by caste, was charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with having in his possession Rs. 45 in cash, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. The accused, it appears, was recently arrested, charged, and acquitted by a Magistrate on a charge of theft that was preferred against him while he was living in a house at Gaumdavie, where a theft was committed. Since his acquittal the police watched his movements, when on Saturday last he was seen by a policeman to go to an open spot on the Old Gunpowder Road, and there unearth a bag containing Rs. 30, which he evidently had concealed there, and the policeman on arresting and searching him found other Rs. 15 in his possession. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Govind Nissa, a ghorawalla in the service of Mahomed Ally Ismail Heptoola, residing at Churney Road, and Dajee Fakeera, also a ghorawalla, and a friend of Govind, were charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan—Govind with stealing a quantity of grass valued at Rs. 2, the property of his master, and Dajee with dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears Mr. Heptola frequently missed large quantities of grass from his stable, and could not account for its disappearance. On Monday night last his mallee was asked to keep a watch on the stable. He therefore concealed himself in the compound and during the still of the night he observed the first accused make up a large bundle of grass and hand it to the second, who, while making off with it, was arrested. The two accused were handed over to the police and convicted. Govind was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Dajee fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.—A handsome volume of 623 pages in Gujeratee, just published by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, describes what he saw during his travels in Europe, America, Japan, and China two years ago. Mr. Framjee left Bombay on his travels in 1887, especially with the object of witnessing the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England. The book is intended not for sale, but for free distribution among friends and relations, to whom the author seeks to give an idea of different races of people, their customs and usages, of the majestic works of nature, and of the instruction and information to be obtained, so that a taste might be created in some of them at least of undertaking similar travels on their own account. A number of illustrations of varied sights and scenes add to the value of the narrative of his travels, which Mr. Framjee gives in a simple, intelligible, but peculiarly interesting style. Without aspiring to shine as an author, he tells his tale in plain, unvarnished language that commends it to the earnest attention of the reader. The work is not Mr. Framjee's maiden attempt at book-making, for about seven years ago he published a similar volume describing his travels in Europe in 1881, which found so many readers that the author was compelled to publish a second editon of it within a short time of the first.

THE DYVADINA CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the above library was held in Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, when there was a large attendance. The president, Mr. Wamonrao Damodharjee Pitale, occupied the chair and opened the proceedings in an appropriate speech by briefly dwelling on the necessity of self-education to those young men who had not progressed sufficiently in the college course. He said there was no reason to abstain from study, because the young man happened to follow a profession or call in life. Every young man ought to follow the brilliant example of some of the best European celebrities. After alluding to certain details in connection with the financial condition of the library, he prominently brought to notice the benevolent response of some of the gentlemen, who were warmly thanked in the annual report, for their liberal donations. He also mentioned that the success of the library was partially due to the co-operation and support of some of the educated and enlightened gentlemen, who have enrolled themselves as honorary subscribers, and thus exhorting others to follow their example. On the annual report having been read by the secretary, Mr. Venaekrao Sadanandjee Pitale, it was adopted by the meeting, and the usual resolutions were passed. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and a donation from Mr. Balcrustnarao Bhaskerjee.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE CHURNEY ROAD STATION.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Gunput Gopal *alias* Gunput Shivram, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was again charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing currency notes, cash, two railway tickets, and a key, of the collective value of Rs. 76-10-4, from the pocket of Vajaichund Savaichund while at the Churney Road railway station about noon on Friday, the 19th instant. The complainant is a cloth merchant and resides at Surat. He came to Bombay in connection with a High Court suit, and was about to return to Surat on the day in question, for which purpose he went to the Churney Road station to take the mid-day train for Surat. On the train arriving at the station he entered a second-class compartment, and then, putting his hand into his pocket, found his purse missing. He immediately got out of the carriage and raised a cry of his loss, when a passenger gave him certain information and pointed to a third-class carriage which complainant entered. He there saw the accused in custody of a railway police sepoy and the purse in the hands of another. The policeman arrested the accused from certain information he received from a passenger in a third class compartment of the train, who witnessed the accused removing the purse from complainant's pocket and entering a third class carriage. The accused was convicted, and on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL.—Under the able superintendence of Mr. E. V. Mackey, the Police Superintendent, Kathiawar, the Agency Police have been doing excellent work. At the Wadhwan camp they have succeeded in arresting a notorious criminal, named Kasla Jetha, who has committed very many serious thefts, the principal ones being one of Rs. 10,000 in Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad, one in Jambusar Taluka, Broach, one in Dhrandgra, one in Radhanpore, and a lot of others. The authorities concerned have been, we understand, communicated with.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, June 28.

THE Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service:—Col A F P Harcourt, Bengal Staff Corps; Col J Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps; Col H Morton, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut H A Fletcher, Bengal Cavalry; Depy Surg-Gen. A M Dallas, CIE, Bengal Medical Establishment; Depy Surg-Gen A J Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment; Col A F Laughton, CB, Madras Staff Corps; Col C J Watson, Madras Staff Corps; Brigade Surg R E Pearse, Madras Medical Establishment; Surg-Maj J P M Dermott, MD, Madras Medical Establishment: Lieut-Col M F Cousmaker, Bombay Staff Corps; Col G Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Depy Surg-Gen A Eteson, MD, Bengal Medical Establishment, being altered from Jan 13 to Jan 14, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Maj W O Thompson, Maj J Davidson, Maj G M Abbott, Maj A N Sandilands.

To be Majs—Capt J A C Wedderburn, Capt and Bt Maj W B Wilson.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army W F Bartleman, Lieut-Col and Col in the Army H A M'Nair.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Depy Surg-Genl—Brigade Surg E O Tandy, Brigade Surg J Richardson.

To be Brigade Surg—Surg Maj L D Spencer, MD.

To be Surg-Majs—Surgs W Owen, MD, D M Jack, W Conry, G J Kellie, D Basu, A W Mackenzie, J Mullane, MD, J A Nelis, A M Crofts, J Crofts, MD, W Coates, MD, and J Blood.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Capt—Lieut G J Shaw.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg Majs—Surgs H A F Nailer, D Elcum, and N Chatterjee.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Maj T Teed.

To be Majs—Capt H P Young, Capt E Deedes.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg-Majs.—Surgs W K Hatch, H D Masani, and K R Kirtikar.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col J Hibbert, Bombay Infantry; Lieut-Col F M Newbery, Bengal Infantry; Lieut-Col T J Quin, Bengal Infantry; Lieut-Col E W Begbie, Madras Infantry; Lieut-Col W L Ranking, Madras Infantry; Lieut-Col V E Law, Madras Cavalry.

The Queen has approved of the date of promotion of Brig-Surg G C Chesnaye and of Surg-Maj J Bennett, MD, Bengal Medical Establishment, to the rank of Depy-Surg Gen and Brig Surg respectively, being altered from Jan 13 to Jan 14, 1889.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—

To be Dist Staff Officer, Second Class, Bengal Establishment.—Capt O E M Davies, Cheshire Regt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 2.

Royal Artillery.—Major A D Anderson (late Bengal) to be Lieut-Col, vice H S Higginson, (late Bengal), retired. The undermentioned officers to be Majors:—Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col E R Elles, from supernumerary to the establishment, vice A D Anderson (late Bengal) retired; Maj J W T Spencer, from Supernumerary to the establishment, vice B E Tollner, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; and Maj H A Rigg, from supernumerary to the establishment vice E S B Lockyer, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay. The undermentioned officers to be Captains:—Capt E H S Calder, from the Seconded List, vice F G Stone, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut H G Birch, vice the Hon A Lambart appointed Adjt on augmentation; and Lieut R Tremaine, vice C H Milward, appointed Adjt on augmentation. The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants on augmentation:—J S Douglas, from supernumerary to the establishment; the Hon A Lambart and C H Milward.

STAFF.

Major-Gen Sir J Hudson, KCB, Bengal Staff Corps, to command a First Class District in India, vice Lieut-Gen D Macfarlan, CB, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment.

Col W T Budgen, DSO, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, Royal Artillery, has been granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, and appointed to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brig-Gen, vice Maj-Gen C T Heathcote, CB, Bombay Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieut-Col and Col G F Beville, Bombay Staff Corps, who has been appointed to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-Gen vice Maj-Gen S de B Edwardes, CB, Bombay Infantry, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieut-Col and Col W H Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Col on the Staff in Bombay.

Lieut-Col and Col H A Little, Bengal Staff Corps to be a Col on the Staff in Bengal.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieut-Gen R Blair, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Maj-Gen Sir C J S Gough, KCB, VC, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Gen; Col F S Iredell, Bombay Infantry, to be Maj-Gen.

Maj-Gen M Thomson, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut-Gen on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col S W Lennox, Madras Infantry, to be Maj-Gen on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Gen C R Blair, Bombay Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Vigil of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new materia specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lepanto, 1,500 tons, Captain H Wise, sails to-day for Aden and Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Satara, 821 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh with a general cargo, 27 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr C A Chater, Mr R A S Moore, Mr J Watenby, 3 ladies and 1 child, and 47 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Rohilla....	2174	de Horne	B	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Marlbro'....	1161	Kidder........	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Methly Hall	2182	Buck........	K	Edward Bates& Co.
" Wernet h Hall	2620	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co
" Astrea.....	1348	Nicholson	O	Ralli Bros.
" Lepanto	1560	Wise........	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Kerbella......	1960	Templeton..	Q	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, July 9.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Coromandel (s) ..	Reeves......	Aden and London.

The steamer Siam entered for loading yesterday for Aden and London.

The steamer Lepanto, Wise, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden and Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
18 Japan s............Pallett.... ..Hongkong, July 2.

DEPARTURE.

July 18.—Steamer Electrician.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
20 Manora s........... .... London.
Clan Alpine s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.
19 Secundra s.......... .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—6 pakages crockery lamps, &c, Treacher and Co; 5 cases lamps, R A Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Yesso s—3 cases brass lamps, A Thavurbhoy.
Kerbella s—6 cases medicine, T Bhanjee.
Ganges s—1 case medicine, Treacher and Co.
Peninsular s—13 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Horn Head s—45 cases port, D Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,500 pieces marble flooring shells and 36 pieces table slabs, E Burjorjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—135 cases plain window glass, E Moortaza; 37 cases geneva, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston-Hall s—55 bales wool, B Boja; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 480 cwts cloves, T Topen; 395 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 1,200 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Methley Hall s—83 bales cottonflies and 2 bales gunny rags, R B Brothers; 48 bales wool, C Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—3 cases peacock feathers, E Peerdina.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St John s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, D P Batha and Co; 250 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Iran s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 2,030 bales cotton and 1,647 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Indrani s—900 bales cotton 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 91,202 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 56 cwts sandalwood, C Lalljee; 47 cwts gum, A C Esmaljee.

Nizam s—21 cwts cloves, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, B R Moody and Co; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 62 cwts gum, A Heerjee.

Coromandel s—1 chest opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 125 bales twist, S Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—28 bales twist, V Luckmishunker and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—200 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 20.

Shortland, Col, Bo, RA, from duty, from Poona.
Stopford, Major, Bo, RA, from duty, from Poona.

JULY 21.

Maconochie, Surgn, Bl, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

JULY 23.

Palmer, Col, Bl, 10th Regt, on leave, from Burma.
Travers, Capt, Bl, S W Bord, on duty, from Ranikhet.
Blyth, Capt, 10th Bl Lancers, on privilege leave, from Umballa.
Meikle John, Lt-Col, Bl, 20th Punjab Infy, on privilege leave, from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Stopford, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 22.

Baster, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Tufnell, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Jervis, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Aurungabad.

JULY 23.

Brabazon, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on medical certificate, to England.
Moore, 2nd Lieut, Bl, 2nd Battn, West York Regt, to England.
Keatly, Surgn, Bl, I M S, to England.
Palmer, Col, Bl, 10th Regt, on privilege leave, to England.
Travers, Capt, Bl, S W Border, to join Regt, to England.
Blyth, Capt, 10th Bl. Lancers, on privilege leave, to England.
Ranken, Lieut, Bl, 24th P I, on leave, to England.
Meikle John, Lt-Col, Bl, 20th Punjab Infy, on privilege leave, to England.
Hallowes, Col, Bo, 2nd East York Regt, on completion tour, on staff, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 24th July, 1889.

Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August, at 8-45 p. m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 24th July, 1889.

1. There will be carbine drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).
2. To-morrow (Thursday) there will be gun-drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
3. The adjourned Battery Committee meeting will take place at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Monday next, the 29th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., and
Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 23rd.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·488	—·037	—·054	W	4	86·2	94·0	81·6	+1·2	74	...	...	10·35	—1·15
Agra ...	29·511	—·038	—·052	W	6	84·2	94·0	80·4	+0·3	79	9	0·04	13·48	+1·54
Allahabad ...	29·553	+·065	+·002	N W	7	76·2	83·0	75·1	—4·1	100	10	5·41	17·45	+4·68a
Jhansi ...	29·566	—·016	+·021	W	5	79·4	87·4	78·9	+1·3	88	9	0·09	10·10	—3·88b
Jacobabad ...	29·451	—·062	—·024	S E	7	90·3	107·5	85·7	+1·9	64	6	...	1·06	+0·08c
Karachi ...	29·580	+·003	+·015	WN W	18	85·5	93·7	81·7	+1·6	78	8	0·06	1·75	—0·58b
Ajmere ...	29·602	—·014	...	W	12	79·3	90·2	77·1	+1·1	83	6	...	8·71	—0·79d
Deesa ...	29·643	—·007	+·032	S W	17	80·3	88·1	76·9	+0·1	88	10	0·77	17·44	+5·83e
Rajkot ...	29·669	+·013	+·024	W S W	16	80·4	86·0	75·8	+0·8	88	9	0·13	19·67	+3·69
Neemuch ...	29·668	—·009	+·036	W S W	13	77·2	86·7	74·2	+0·9	82	10	...	14·38	+2·60
Indore ...	29·727	+·020	+·031	W S W	8	76·3	86·2	73·1	—1·2	82	10	...	9·59	—5·79b
Saugor ...	29·629	+·009	+·010	W	13	76·3	83·4	74·6	+1·5	90	6	...	22·91	+5·47f
Jubbulpore ...	29·681	+·040	+·072	W S W	6	78·2	83·0	74·1	...	90	9	...	28·48	+3·04b
Hoshangabad...	29·720	+·026	+·067	W S W	7	76·4	84·5	74·6	+0·5	91	6	0·10	23·37	—0·39b
Khandva ...	29·747	+·026	+·086	W	11	77·8	85·2	73·8	—0·3	80	9	0·01	11·75	—2·62b
Raipur ...	29·642	+·025	+·048	W S W	15	80·5	88·4	77·5	+3·0	85	9	0·19	...	...
Nagpur ...	29·705	+·021	+·064	W	10	80·7	89·7	75·0	+0·7	78	3	...	14·24	—9·41
Amraoti ...	29·742	+·011	+·077	W	12	78·2	88·6	73·3	+0·5	80	4	...	14·46	—2·61g
Akola ...	29·755	+·018	+·075	N W	9	79·9	90·0	73·7	+0·2	78	6	...	13·16	—2·51g
Surat ...	29·744	+·011	+·064	W	4	81·0	86·5	69·0	—7·8	53	4	0·22	27·85	+6·65
Malegaon ...	29·741	...	+·049	W S W	11	79·5	82·4	73·1	+0·7	69	7	...	7·84	—2·42d
Bombay ...	29·798	+·010	+·043	W S W	16	81·6	85·8	79·0	+2·1	86	3	0·10	50·56	+5·47e
Poona ...	29·814	+·001	+·064	W S W	16	77·1	82·9	71·0	+0·7	75	7	...	9·96	—1·16
Sholapur ...	29·819	+·008	+·058	S W	13	77·2	92·2	70·5	—0·4	78	4	...	8·49	—1·20
Ratnagiri ...	29·843	+·012	+·063	W	9	80·8	85·4	75·4	...	87	4	0·48	79·50	+18·52e
Belgaum ...	29·844	—·010	+·046	W	4	71·9	76·7	67·4	+0·6	88	7	0·06	26·05	+4·52b
Goa ...	29·880	+·010	...	N N W	8	79·0	83·0	78·0	...	95	5	1·04	69·93	...e
Karwar ...	29·862	—·009	+·024	S W	M	77·0	84·2	74·8	...	89	9	0·41	116·09	+43·37e
Mangalore ...	29·879	+·005	+·007	S W	2	79·9	84·3	74·4	+0·1	91	10	0·76	72·23	+0·66
Calicut ...	29·896	—·003	—·012	N N W	10	79·6	86·2	76·6	...	86	...	0·02	50·07	—12·98
Cochin ...	29·908	—·006	—·002	Calm	M	79·0	85·2	75·6	+1·8	89	10	0·24	45·28	—12·39
Bangalore ...	29·851	+·021	—·039	W	8	71·5	84·9	69·9	+4·4	85	7	...	11·03	+2·02
Secunderabad .	29·817	—·011	+·066	W N W	12	78·5	91·6	73·9	+3·4	74	3	...	8·63	—2·72
Masulipatam ...	29·724	—·022	+·003	W NW	6	86·8	98·7	80·5	+2·6	74	1	...	16·48	+5·42c
Bellary ...	29·874	+·014	+·052	W	13	80·5	89·9	75·9	+1·9	71	3	...	2·86	—1·28
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	29·796	+·001	—·020	S W	9	84·7	?	80·1	+1·5	72	?	...	5·15	—1·22
Coimbatore ...	29·901	+·009	+·037	W	4	76·5	89·3	72·3	+1·5	91	10	...	1·65	—2·73
Trichinopoly ...	29·818	—·021	—·013	N W	8	81·3	102·1	75·9	—1·3	81	6	0·73	1·70	—3·31
Negapatam ...	29·819	+·009	+·003	S W	7	78·8	96·0	70·7	—7·4	88	8	1·96	4·81	+0·81c
Colombo ...	29·879	—·011	—·042	W S W	7	81·5	86·0	78·0	...	81	10	0·02	25·19	+5·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Continuous rain. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Sultry. *d* Gale of wind. *e* Passing showers during day. *f* Severe gale of wind. *g* Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased briskly at Allahabad and slightly in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Karachi. It has, on the contrary, decreased briskly at Jacobabad and locally at Delhi, Agra, Jansi, and Ajmere, and slightly at Colombo. In Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, the barometer is unsteady. The centre of the depression in the North-West Provinces noticed in yesterday's report has almost filled up, but gradients are still steep over the North-West Provinces, and an increase of wind velocity there is not unlikely to occur. This disturbance gave heavy rain, amounting to 5½ inches, at Allahbad yesterday. The gradients over Sind also are very steep, and the winds are cyclonic over that region. Pressure remains below the normal at Delhi, Agra and Colombo, but everywhere else it is much above it, the excess being greatest in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at several stations in the Bombay Presidency. Winds are generally normal over nearly the whole of the country, both in strength and direction. This morning's observation, however, show that wind velocity has a decided tendency to increase at Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, and almost all stations in Berar, and the Central Provinces. The maximum temperature is 5 to 8 degrees above the average at Trichinopoly, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Sholapur and Karachi, and 3 to 8 degrees below it at Rajkot and Allahabad. The variations at other stations are small. The highest maximum temperatures in the shade were 107° at Jacobabad and 102° at Trichinopoly. Except in Sind, Rajputana, and at some southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, there has been a general rise in the mean temperature of the day everywhere, but the increase has nowhere been great. Humidity has a general tendency to increase in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, but in other districts it appears to be decreasing. Skies are much clouded in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces; but in the remaining districts they are less cloudy. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad, and there has been light rain all along the coast from Colombo to Karachi. Rain is also reported from Belgaum, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Deesa, Jhansi and Agra. The heavier falls are 5·41" at Allahabad, 1·96" at Negapatam, and 1·04" at Goa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIMLA, 10th July, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

38th Bengal Infantry—Capt W H Cazalet, Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Taylor, on leave.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—2nd Lieut W C Scott, Hampshire Regt, Probationer, Ben S C.

Col G C Jackson, Comdt 5th Ben Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave.

Lieut H B Vaughan, 7th Bengal Infy, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Master General's Dept, and directed to join at Simla.

Lieut H R Beddoes, 7th Hussars, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Ben S C, is posted to the 7th Hussars, pending orders from H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Lieut S C F Jackson, Hampshire Regt, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major Genl Sir G S White, K C B, V C, Commanding the Quetta Dist.

Lieut H A Moore, South Wales Borderers, attached to the 33rd Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Lieut G K Swettenham, R I Fusiliers, attached to the 28th Madras Infy, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Mad S C, is posted to the 1st Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut Col R Garnett, Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Major J C Robinson, R A, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to England on promotion to half pay Lieut Col.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Hony Capt and Paymaster W H A Denys, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders, in G O C C, dated 2nd April 1889, page 134, is extended to the 7th Dec 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut M Peake, "K" Battery, 4th Bgde, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England:—

1st Battalion Leinster Regt—Lieut A F Magee, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion East Kent Regt—Lieut C K Greene, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Bengal Cavalry—Col G C Jackson, in India, on private affairs, for three months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut L J Howell, to Simla, on private affairs, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief.

21st Hussars.—Lieut J G Fair, to be Adjt, vice Capt H Finn, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated 1st July 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Kelat-i-Gilzie Regt.—Lieut Col C D Swete, 2nd-in-Command, 10th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining, vice Little, vacated on appointment as Colonel on the Staff.

29th Punjab Infy.—Lieut A B H Drew, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, vice Hilliard, appointed to the Commissariat Dept, dated 9th May 1888.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—

2nd Lieuts G A Fitz Gerald and F F Lambarde, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieut C W Battine, 7th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut R H Isacke, North Fusiliers; 2nd Lieuts G M Lumsden and A C D Baillie, Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Lieuts S H Bradford and L P H Bliss, Duke of Congt Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut R S Stewart, Liverpool Regt; 2nd Lieut the Hon'ble V R Bootle-Wilbraham, Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieuts H W Heffernan, C C Blackburn, and C R Ballard, Norfolk Regt; 2nd Lieuts A A Fisher and J B Bell, W York Regt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement.

Manchester Regt.—Capt A E Simpson, 1st Battalion and E A Wad, 2nd Battalion.

Lieut R H Hare, RA, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Jutogh and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Divn, to which he has been appointed.

Col G C Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Fyzabad for general duty.

Capt W G Hamilton, 1st Batn East Lancashire Regt, Offg 1st class Station Staff officer, Ferozepore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt F S Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, appointed to the permanent establishment of District Staff Officers, 2nd class.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board 2nd Lieut D H A Dick, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, the period of which will be determined by the Horse Guards.

2nd Lieut W Hayes-Sadler, of the same regiment, is also granted leave to England for three months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut A S Baker, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—2nd Lieut J M Wikeley (Offg Wing Officer on probation 3rd Bengal Infantry), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 1st May to the 28th Aug 1889.

32nd Pioneers.—Lieut F H Peterson to Calcutta for three months, from date of availing himself of it to study the native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The services of 1st grade Apothecary W Cooper are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Third grade Assist Surgn C Martin, of the Punjab Provincial Estabt, is permitted to resign the service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr C G Lee, Assist Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th inst.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Newnham, Assist Supt, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegragh Dept, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

Mr J M Coode, Assist Supt, offg class V 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for four days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 1130-G, dated 26th June, 1889, Lieut-Col N R Stewart assumed charge of his duties as Offg Comdt of the Merwara Battn from Capt G A Collins, on the 3rd July, 1889.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification, No 1152-G, dated 27th June, 1889, Surgn G J H Bell, M B, I M S, assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 3rd July, 1889.

It is hereby notified that Lieut-Col A R T McRae, Comt, Meywar Bhil Corps, took over charge of the office of 2nd Assist to the Resident in Meywar from Lieut Col N R Stewart, on the 2nd July, 1889, upon the latter's proceeding to join his appointment in the Merwara Battn, Ajmere.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Under Section 12, Act X of 1882, Capt A F De-Laessoe, CMG, CIE, is invested, from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Assist Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara Dist.

Under Section 30 of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, Merwara is pleased to invest Capt A F De-Laessoe, CMG, CIE, Assist Commissioner and Dist Magistrate, Merwara, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to grant special leave on urgent private affairs for three months to Mr Campbell Thomson, Ex Engr.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and richly carved household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and Venetian and plain glassware, a first rate large size hall organ, by Thomas C. Lewis, S. B. rifle, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, a large size cooking stove, by Holborn, strong-built office shigram, lady's saddle, garden plants, handsome oil paintings, &c., the property of H. J. CHOPE, Esq. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of valuable landed property in Khuterally 1st lane, or Champa Gully, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of Dhurumchund Oodeychund and Vumulchund Luckmichund, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Khuterally 1st lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under old No. 444, new No. 2341, old survey No. 134 and 119, and new survey Nos. 1523 to 1539, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1602 and street Nos. 48 to 50, and bounded on the east by the house of Roychund Deepchund, on the west by the house of Purbhoodass Moolchund, on the north by the aforesaid Khuterally 1st lane, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Gopaldass Madhowdass and now to Mooljee Jaitha, and known as new cloth market and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Moteechund Hurukchund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawady, on Doongersey Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadas, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee, the following immoveable property, *viz* :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwur, in Ambawadi, on Doongersey Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kaikhoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. CHAMP, and are now in the occupation of Mr. C. Vernon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors to the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, in Marine Street, Fort.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property on the Clarke Road, at Byculla Flats.

On TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Leeladhur Lukhumsee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhimajee Vithoojee Banker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1888, the following property, *viz.* :—

All that piece of foras leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla Flats, Clarke Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16¼ catees, equal to 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mulloo Kamattee, on the west by the property of Tookaram Ranoojee, on the north by a footpath and beyond that by the Clarke Road, and on the south by the property of Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 24, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz. one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,754 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,234 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation, successively, of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassum.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 8 very valuable vacant plots of ground at Parel Road, opposite the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution and next to the Victoria Gardens.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 8 plots of ground, suitable for building purposes :—

Lot No. 1—1527 square yds.		Lot No. 6—1400 square yds.	
„ 2—1460	„	„ 7—1496	„
„ 3—1539	„	„ 8—1870	„
„ 4—1910	„		
„ 5—1477	„		

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong built brougham in very good order.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Strong second-hand mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 Handsome strong boy Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Forbes Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage piano, a handsome large marble clock by John Young, of Glasgow, striking every quarter of an hour, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of JOHN BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, fine specimens of adiantum, farley wise, bensen, formosum, vellosum, &c., anthuriums, begonias, dracaenas, dieffenbachias, marontas, crotons, arborea-vitex, creepers, &c., &c. Also a few articles of furniture, the property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.

No catalogues, and the plants will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Keane's Darjeeling Tea Depot, consisting of orange pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, garden mixture, family mixture, and pekoe fannings, also Crosse and Blackwell oilmanstores, such as pickles, sauces, crystallised fruits, potted meats and fish, cheese, bacon, biscuits, &c., also Japanese curiosities, consisting of tea sets, fans, fire screens, antimaccassars, door curtains, bronzeware, china silk handkerchiefs, dress pieces, cashmere shawls, Java cigars, glass door show cases and cupboards, counter, gas chandeliers, and many other fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

N.B.—The above is sold as the owner is going to his native country, and will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the whole of the household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, table ornaments, a large stove, pigeons, &c., the property of H. DUNK, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 24, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*

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THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PAINT BRUSHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned case of brushes at their rooms as follows :—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadar Abdool Hoosein.

ACAH—990—3 cases containing round iron bound varnish brushes, badger tools or softness, badger tools in nickle ferrules, knotted badger blenders, thin bristle varnish brushes, gilders mitro painted, fibre ground brushes, ground painting or varnish brushes, and round brushes in nickle tubes of various sizes.

Now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE

OF VALUABLE Household Furniture at Mount Mary Road, Bandora.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place in the Bungalow No. the valuable household furnitures belonging to a Parsee gentleman changing his residence. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE WESTERN INDIA WOOL-CLEANING FACTORY AT LOWER DUNCAN ROAD, NEAR DOORGA DEVI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the said factory premises, by order of Messrs. Nowroji Maneckji Seth, Dadabhai Maneckji Seth, and Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Patel, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Thackersay Naronji, an insolvent. The whole going concern will be put up in one lot, together with the lease of factory premises (which expires on the 1st Novemberr. 1889, and the monthly rent whereof is Rs. 115 per month)—machinery tools, plant, stock-in-trade and effects, consisting, of 1 Robey's semi-portable boiler and engine about 16 horse-power, 1 opener by Platt Brothers, and 4 wool burning machines (1 by Platt Brothers, and 3 by P. C. Garnett) length shaftings with pulleys, beltings and stands, W. iron chimney, 1 opener by P. B. (old) 2 wool burning machines old (1 by Sykes and 1 by P. C. Garnett) bench vice with tabl, spare beaters, beam scales, weights, engine fly-wheel, water tanks, few tools, spare cogged and bevel wheels, and other castings, machine shaftings, pulleys, C. I. knife rollers, combs, 1 gasometer, 2 water meters, pipes, gas pendants, new beltings, leather laces, oil cans, scrap iron and castings cupboard, boxes, beach, and chairs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji and Rustim, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

ACCORDING to Reuter, a further advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in Silver in London yesterday ; but private telegrams make the advance ⅛d., bringing the price of the metal to 42¼d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, remained at last Friday's rates of £67 9-16 for Fours and £69⅝ for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅝ ; but Indian Sterling Loan remained unaltered, at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 83½. Quotations for Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares come 10s. higher from London, at £27 10s. and £24, respectively ; but that for Hongkong is lower to the same extent, at £55 10s. per share. Five lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 7-32d.—an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained at last Wednesday's regular allotments.

The Mincing Lane Seed Markets were firm yesterday. Rape and Poppy were unaltered at Friday's prices, the quotation for the latter, however, being nominal ; but Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher for Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes, Bombay seed, however, remaining at 43s. 6d. per quarter. The market for East India Wheat was firmer, and Club No. 2 advanced in value 3d. per quarter to arrive via the Canal ; but quotations for spot Soft White in Liverpool come unaltered.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening ; Surats steady, the day's Sales reaching only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 7,000 Surats. In spot prices there was no change ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for the most distant deliveries, 1-32d. from July to September, and 1-64d. in the intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York gave way 1-16 cent. yesterday, the quotation being 11 3-16 cents. September Futures were two points lower, at 10·8 cents ; but for August they were one point higher, at 10·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A moderate business for the time of year was done in our local Cotton Market to-day, the bulk having been in Dharwar, of which some 750 bales were taken at Rs. 216¼ to Rs. 218½ per candy, much smaller parcels having also changed hands of Akote, at Rs. 215 ; Nuggur, at Rs. 202 ; Karanja, at Rs. 218 ; and Compta, at Rs. 180-95 per candy. Nothing fresh has transpired in contracts for New Bengals, for which previous rates are quoted ; but a line of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, is reported to have been booked at Rs. 232 per candy. The market closed steady in tone with prices of ready Cotton quite unaltered.

WHEAT has been without movement to-day, a rather languid enquiry from exporters having resulted in a moderate business ; but we call the market steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in active request, and a large business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has transpired ; but there has been no further change in prices, and we repeat last evening's rates for all, the feeling at closing having been steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	809	bales.
Wheat	13,924	cwt.
Linseed	1,590	„
Rapeseed	20,767	„
Poppy seed	3,939	„
Castor seed	1,023	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations. The Dunedin (s) was fixed yesterday for August-September loading at 21s. 9d. ; and to-day the Lycia (s) has been put on the berth for Antwerp at 21s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool, for August shipment, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In presence of a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver (as advised through private channels) our market has been firm at yesterday's closing quotations, with the exception that there have been two buyers of ready three months' Credits at 1s. 4⅜d., who, however, got scarcely anything, Merchants' Bills being more scarce than ever. At the same time the enquiry for Bank Paper at our quotation has been extremely limited. The market closed steady for the mail at

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and a fall of ⅛ per cent. has been established in the cash price for Fours, which, after being quoted at 100 5-16 during the greater part of the day, closed at 100¼, there having been buyers for both the next accounts at 100½. For 4½ per cents. 104 to 104¼ nominal is still the rate.

SHARES.—There has been very little passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list of Mills this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance Mill shares at Rs. 600 and of Rs. 2½ each in City of Bombay and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,115 and Rs. 1,010, respectively, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, at Rs. 750, and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 705. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 4 higher, at Rs. 400. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 960 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Galveston route to Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, and Uruguay interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	7	56	...	39
Suez	23	7	16	1	18

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23rd July 1889.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	24	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 23.—Pressure has decreased moderately to rapidly over North-Western India, moderately to briskly in Bengal, and slightly on both coasts of the peninsula. Over the central parts of India and the peninsula the barometer has risen slowly. The depression noticed during the past week is apparently entirely filled up, but a fresh small depression has appeared in Central Bengal. The gradients are steep all over India. In the region of the Bay of Bengal monsoon has diverted north-eastward towards Upper Burma and Assam and westerly winds from the Arabian Sea prevail in the Gangetic plain as well as the central districts and the peninsula. Temperature is below normal in the N.-W. P. and above elsewhere. There is no rain in the west of the N.-W. P., the Punjab, or greater part of Madras, but general elsewhere. Amounts are large in parts of Bengal and the N.-W. P.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TREVOR—July 19, at Karachi, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

CARTHY—July 23, at the European General Hospital, Catherine, the widow of John Carthy, Esq., of County Cork, Ireland, aged 62 years. Funeral will take place from Byculla this afternoon at 4-30. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—July 17, at "Pilgrim Cottage," Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
HICKMAN—June 10, at Folkestone, the wife of Captain D W Hickman, 34th Pioneers, of a son.
HOGAN—July 17, at "Kelvin Grove," Simla, the wife of J P Hogan, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.
ROBERT—July 16, at Gorakhpur, the wife of D T Robert, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES—HIGGINS—July 3, at Saugor, C P, Sergeant William Henry Greaves, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, to Mary Ellen Higgins.
KENNEDY—PATERSON—July 15, at Saint Thomas' Church, Ghazipur, N-W P, by the Rev H C Spring, M A, Chaplain of Benares, Alexander Buyers Kennedy, Assist Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Barabanki, to Florence Matilda, youngest daughter of the late G Paterson, Esq., Ghazipur.

DEATHS.

JOYCE—May 17, at Umaria, C P, at the residence of her eldest son, Mary, the beloved wife of Wm Bn Joyce, retired Deputy Collector, aged 54 years and 2 months.
MURRAY—July 14, at Chakratta, Kate, the beloved wife of Barrack Sergeant Louis Murray, aged 29 years.
SMITH—July 18, at Bangalore, Kensington Road, Margaret, sister of John Smith, Engineer in charge, Water Works, Ulsur.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

WE have the measure of the care and fulness of knowledge with which the leading journal deals with Indian questions in the long and ingenious piece of special pleading which the *Times* devotes to the Crawford Blue-Book. Hunmantrao's confession is spoken of as evidence given before the Commission. This blunder, sufficiently strange in itself, becomes startling when the writer goes on to give the reasons of the Commission "for doubting and disbelieving" all that is set forth in his "elaborate statement." The importance, or, at all events, the interest, of Hunmantrao's disclosures are fully realised by the writer, yet he takes no trouble to verify the general impression derived from them by seeing whether and upon what points he—as if a witness he must have been—was cross-examined upon "his long and detailed statement," the English public are told that his statement "is as interesting as it is painful to read. Either it is a tissue of lies from beginning to end, or it convicts Mr. Crawford of having been the most systematic, the most determined, of corrupt administrators. If we were to believe Hunmantrao's word, we should conclude that he and Mr. Crawford had made an agreement under which patronage and favour were as much bought and sold as any ordinary article of commerce. 'Roughly speaking,' he tells the Commission, 'our arrangement was that I was to keep Mr. Crawford in funds, while in return he used to allow me practically to make transfers and promotions of Government officials.'" "This general statement," it is added, "Hunmantrao tries to confirm by a mass of details ; but the Commissioners see reason to doubt and disbelieve all of them, feeling that the evidence of such a person as Hunmantrao is not to be believed. The same is their judgment with regard to such stories as that told, in much detail, by a number of native officials, who one and all swore that they had bribed Mr. Crawford in return for appointments and promotions." The writer in his careless haste not only asserts that Hunmantrao was one of the witnesses before the Commission—when he was all the time a prisoner in jail—but that the Commission saw reason to "doubt and disbelieve all his statements," of which they never heard a word ! It is idle to attach any particular weight to the opinion of so easy-going a critic that the report of the Commission was based on a sound estimate of the value of the evidence, oral and documentary, submitted to Mr. Justice Wilson and his two colleagues. It is true that this statement that Hunmantrao's evidence was taken by the Commissioners and disbelieved by them has been reproduced by a Bombay paper without correction or comment as if it were all Gospel. Apart from this characteristic little detail, the article is sufficiently ingenious in effecting a retreat from the wholly untenable position taken up by the *Times* some months since, when it was helplessly in the hands of the wire-pullers. It is now admitted that "the fuller information presented by the Blue-Book"—while not, of course, altering the views of the Infallible as to the "wisdom" of Lord Reay's procedure—"shows more strongly than any earlier information had shown (!) the complexity of the case for and against Mr. Crawford." In other words, the case "for and against" is by no means so clear now as it was when the Bombay Government were held up to public odium for instituting any enquiry at all ! The *Times* feels the necessity of discovering a few object lessons, and finds one in the man now expiating the general sin in Yerrowda Jail : "The Commissioners admit that Sindekar, for instance, came to Poona, 'quite prepared to pay corrupt gratuities if he could reach his purpose the more easily by doing so . . . . that he did pay the money, and very likely to Hunmantrao.' This man was Mr. Crawford's evil genius. He found money for him from the native money-lenders ; his influence with him was great ; if he did not hand over bribes to Mr. Crawford, he at least received them himself ; in a word, he helped to debase the whole moral atmosphere of Mr. Crawford's government. The existence of such men, and the great danger of having anything to do with them are among the principal lessons of the case." There is still another lesson which brings home to the home-keeping public not only a lesson, but the true moral of the whole business—don't live above your means : "Another lesson which the Governments of India ought to lay to heart is the undesirability of keeping in the Service and of promoting to high office men who are notoriously and permanently embarrassed. If a Civil Servant has conclusively shown that he cannot live on his pay, while others in the same position are living upon theirs, he ought to be removed from the Service. The danger that he will resort to unlawful or inexpedient means of raising money is so great that his continued presence is a positive peril to the State." This is the ridiculous mouse which has been brought forth by that mountain of a Blue-Book !

A LITTLE book by Mr. T. Williams, lately published by Messrs. Field and Taer, contains an interesting collection of anecdotes illustrative of the wit and humour of modern English statesmen. Such anecdotes often give more insight into the character of public men than is afforded by the most elaborate psychological analysis or by the perusal of their longest and dullest speeches. Indeed, it is much to be regretted that history now-a-days so seldom condescends to enliven its pages with sparkling anecdotes, such as those with which Herodotus and Plutarch, and in a later age Sir Walter Scott, chained the attention of their readers. In our time the wittiest remarks of our cleverest statesmen are too often, after being quoted from mouth to mouth for a day or two, consigned to oblivion, unless they have the advantage of some alliterative jingle to fix them in the memory of the multitude. Yet some of them deserve a better fate, and may perhaps eventually succeed in gaining a permanent place in literature, so that posterity may know what Bright and Gladstone and Beaconsfield were in their lighter moments, when they indulged their wit at the expense of their political opponents. On such occasions they not only display their own caustic humour, but also give lifelike pictures of the subject of their attack. Take as an instance Lord Randolph's account of the reception of a deputation of working men at Hawarden Castle. "One would have thought that the deputation would have been received in the house, in the study, in the drawing-room, or even in the dining-room. Not at all. That would have been out of harmony with the advertisement boom. Another scene had been arranged. The working men were guided through the ornamental grounds into the wide-spreading park strewn with the wreckage and the ruins of the Prime Minister's sport. All around them lay the rotting trunks of once umbrageous trees, all around them tossed by the winds were boughs and barks and withered shoots. They came suddenly on the Prime Minister and Master Herbert, in scanty attire and profuse perspiration, engaged in the destruction of a gigantic oak, just giving its last dying groan. They are permitted to gaze and worship and adore, and, having conducted themselves with exemplary propriety, are each of them presented with a few chips as a memorial of that memorable scene." Could a more characteristic example than that afforded by this description be given of the arts by which the people's William has enshrined himself in the affections of the multitude ? Again, when the Duke of Argyll compared the members of Mr. Gladstone's second administration to "a row of jelly fishes, beautiful creatures with a very delicate nervous system, but destitute of a skeleton and a backbone, making most beautiful convulsive movements in the water, and seeming to move in it, when in reality they are only floating with currents and the tide," he not only happily and more or less truthfully described his former colleagues, but also gave evidence of the scientific knowledge which enabled him to write the Reign of Law.

One of the best instances of Palmerston's wit given by Mr. Williams can scarcely be regarded as political wit, unless every joke made by a politician can be called a political joke. Once in the country, he had to give a prize of twenty-five shillings to the tidiest couple in the neighbourhood, and he made the presentation with the apposite remark "Scripture says that a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband ; but, in your case, you see, she is five crowns." This reminds us of another more political joke consisting in a pun on the same word crown. One of our foreign Queens once asked a statesman what it would cost to enclose St. James' Park, to which she received the short and significant answer "Only a crown." Palmerston excelled in the skilful handling of heckling electors, of which in the book before us good examples are given in his replies to Mr. Rowcliff, a butcher of Tiverton. Another specimen may be added from another source. Once he was asked by a troublesome questioner in a crowded assembly whether he would support a certain Bill in which all the electors were keenly interested. Palmerston replied slowly, with long pauses between each word, "I will (loud cheers from the supporters of the Bill)—not (loud cheers from the opponents of the Bill)—tell you (loud cheers and laughter from the whole assembly)." Mr. Gladstone is perhaps not so much witty himself as the cause of wit in others, especially in his grand adversary, who, describing his unwonted heat in debate on the occasion of the discussion of the Conservative Reform Bill, remarked : "Really his manner is sometimes so very excited and so alarming, that one might almost feel thankful that gentlemen in this House, who sit on the opposite sides of this table, are divided by a good broad piece of furniture." Many of Mr. Gladstone's actions seem to betoken deficiency in the sense of the humourous, which exposes him as an easy subject for the comic papers. Sometimes, however, he is laid open to this by the action of others. For instance, the celebrated Gladstone umbrella did not emanate from Gladstone himself, but from Lord Rosebery, who at the annual meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association in 1885 said : "As for Lord Hartington, he is a Whig, Mr. Chamberlain is a Radical, and I, gentlemen, am satisfied to be a Liberal ; yet we are all satisfied to stand under Mr. Gladstone's umbrella." Yet this umbrella threatened at one time to become as integral a part of the popular conception of the great Liberal leader as his high collar. Mr. Williams thinks that, though humour is not one of the most prominent characteristics of his style, Mr. Gladstone nevertheless has shown himself able to employ it with admirable effect, especially in his later years, and gives several quotations in support of this assertion, all taken from utterances made in the current decade.

But Gladstone is wanting in the terse brevity which is the soul of wit. Lord Beaconsfield hit upon the most striking characteristic of his oratory when he condemned its exuberant verbosity. The same feature is found in his conversation, which in an article on "Talk and Talkers" in the *New Review* is described with a flow of language equalling his own. "No image," remarks the writer, "except that of a torrent can convey the notion of Mr. Gladstone's conversation, its rapidity, its volume, its splash and dash, its frequent beauty, its striking effects, the amount of varied matter which it brings with it, the hopelessness of trying to resist it, the unexpectedness of its onrush, the subdued but fertilised condition of the subjected area which it leaves behind." However, if Mr. Gladstone is wanting in wit and humour, the deficiency may be abundantly supplied out of the resources of his many followers belonging to the wittier of the two great British Isles. Mr. Williams surely does not give us a fair proportion of Irish political jokes in his entertaining volume. A very good one, however, does find a place there, and is well worth quoting. Mr. Tim Healy having described an Irish Unionist M. P. too sarcastically as "the gallant and very truthful" member for somewhere was required by the Speaker to withdraw the objectionable expression. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Healy, "I withdraw the words 'very truthful,'" thus, by his adroitness, "in the act of literal obedience to the Speaker's authority, forcibly conveying the very condemnation he had previously only ironically implied." Similar dexterity was shown by Sir William Harcourt on another occasion. He described some statements of Mr. Balfour as having been "brought forward to mislead the House and deceive the people." Being reminded by Mr.

Cou[illegible] liam[illegible] the c[illegible] chai[illegible] to d[illegible]

THE [illegible] the ba[illegible] quietud[illegible] cial aut[illegible] Porte, a [illegible] stituent A[illegible] Acts of the [illegible] The Porte has [illegible] price, and the [illegible] gram of Monda[illegible] said to have exp[illegible] at Vamos and C[illegible] archives, and th[illegible] Retimo, the anc[illegible] apprehended that unl[illegible] the reforms desired, the d[illegible] will coalesce and demand [illegible] Island by Greece. Of c[illegible] more easily made than t[illegible] effected. Turkey bought C[illegible] thirty years' war and the lo[illegible] thousand lives. Greek is the [illegible] even by those whose religion is [illegible] The whole population does not [illegible] hundred thousand ; its resources a[illegible] cant, and the game would not be [illegible] candle. The Powers should certainly [illegible] pressure on the Porte, for Greece is no[illegible] likely to undertake so much to achieve so [illegible] and failing them, now that the Russians h[illegible] manifested such uncommon friendship for [illegible] Mahomedan subjects, it may be asked to tak[illegible] over Crete, which is certainly too near Cyprus and occupies too prominent a position in the Mediterranean for such a step to be allowed without a—protest.

THE Earl of Hopetoun has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Brougham Loch as Governor of the smallest but wealthiest colony of Australia—Victoria. Sir Henry Loch, it will be remembered, was a Bengal Staff Corps officer and served as A.-D.-C. to Lord Gough in the Sutlej Campaign, and had done much service, both military and political, before his appointment. He is now 62. His successor, John Adrian Louis Hope, seventh Earl of Hopetoun, is not yet thirty, and it is not easy to discover what are his Lordship's qualifications for the post. He was born in Lincolnshire in 1860, married in 1886 Lord Ventry's daughter, and succeeded his father in 1873. He became a lieutenant of Lanarkshire Yeomanry in 1880, was twice Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty, and has been Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland since 1887—and this completes his record.

THE home papers of the 18th inst. say : "To the surprise of everybody, H. M. survey ship Dart, about which so much anxiety has been felt, sailed into Sydney Harbour. No details have yet been received as to her adventures since she was missed."

THE marine court of inquiry on the stranding of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Company's s. s. Henry Bolckow upon a coral reef off Suakin was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. William M'Adam, the chief officer of the vessel, who was in the witness-box the whole day, in the course of his examination made some grave charges against the captain, saying he was intoxicated when leaving Suakin, was still under the influence of liquor when the vessel struck, and was again intoxicated when the vessel was leaking and the fires were put out.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular with the inward mails may be expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Sunday.

THE Secretary for India was doubtless relieved (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, in referring to the banquet to the Shah) when on looking up he discovered that the toast-master at the Guildhall had been perhaps temporarily superseded. The official present in the earlier part of the Lord Mayor's reign was so ludicrously like Lord Cross that it was with difficulty the company on Lord Mayor's Day could keep their countenances, when the two personages came together in the Guildhall. The Conservatives had their joke, declaring that the new toast-master is uncommonly like Mr. John Morley.

THERE is not the slightest foundation, says *Truth*, for the report which is going round the papers that Prince Albert Victor is about to be betrothed to Princess Victoria of Prussia, who, according to these romancing journals, is to be provided with a dowry by the Queen. Prince Albert Victor hardly knows his cousin by sight, and she could not become engaged to anybody without the consent of her brother, the Emperor William. The Queen certainly is not likely to provide a dowry for Prince Albert Victor's bride, whoever she may ultimately prove to be ; and, as for Princess Victoria, she has plenty of money of her own, and does not require the assistance of her grandmother.

THERE happened during the speech-making at the Guildhall an incident which, had it terminated as it threatened, might have shaken the Persian Empire to its foundation. When the Shah's health was proposed, he rose in his stately way to make acknowledgment of the honour done to him. The watchful flunkey in attendance withdrew His Majesty's chair, under the impression that he was about to return thanks for the toast. But the Shah, after standing a moment and looking round the audience, and making a slight gesture of thanks, attempted to resume his seat. With great presence of mind, the footman managed partially to replace it. But the Shah, all unconscious of what had happened, and sitting plump down, just managed to save himself from falling by catching the extreme edge of the chair. What would have happened had His Imperial Majesty, in the face of this splendid company, disappeared under the table, the human mind shrinks from contemplating. The Shah, who is evidently a man of keen humour, quite enjoyed the incident laughing outright.

THE Germans have been making most strenuous and persistent efforts at Dahomey to obtain there an outlet for some of their textile products, but up till now they have met with no success. The importation of cotton goods is exclusively from Great Britain, and the Germans cannot compete with the British in the price of such things. Firms in Dahomey, notwithstanding that they belong to different nationalities, all order their cotton goods from this country. Such goods arrive, as a rule, in British steamers, which take back cargoes of palm oil and similar products as well as some ivory. The Germans import into Dahomey gunpowder, rum, salt, ironmongery, fancy goods, and provisions.

THE Serapis and the Euphrates have been selected for the accommodation of the Houses of Parliament at the Naval Review, and should the Shah postpone his departure from England, in order to be present at the review, another of the troopships, the Crocodile, will be at his service. Beyond these no other vessels will be set apart for visitors.

PRINCE DE SAGAN—the great friend of the Prince of Wales, the high priest of Parisian fashion, "the French Alcibiades," as a friend dubs him—is still, notwithstanding his fifty odd years, one of the youngest men in the capital, and his handsome, refined, clever face, and his snow-white curls are to be seen in most places where Pleasure is the Goddess worshipped.

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...EA, July 22.
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...unless the Porte concedes
...t the different parties in
...d demand the annexation of
...e.

...TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, July 23.

...t Committee of the House of Commons ...to consider Her Majesty's messages in ...e to grants to Prince Albert Victor and ...rincess Louise of Wales have finally agreed ...ncrease the allowance to H. R. H. the Prince ...f Wales by £36,000 per annum, reserving the right to Her Majesty the Queen of asking for provision for the children of her other sons.

The Gladstonian Liberals objected to the latter reservation.

The text of the report of the Committee of Enquiry into grants to members of the Royal Family states that Her Majesty the Queen has waived the question of provision to her other grandchildren.

The Radicals are opposed to any increase in the Prince of Wales' allowance.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ASSAULT CASE.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench Division have upheld the right of Mr. Bridge, the Bow St. Magistrate, to refuse to grant a summons against the Duke of Cambridge. The case has therefore collapsed.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

The Earl of Hopetoun has been appointed Governor of Victoria.

FURTHER STEPS AGAINST BOULANGER.

PARIS, July 23.

The *Republique Francaise* states that the High Court intend to declare that General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort have forfeited their civil rights.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, July 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-night.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that the Porte is showing signs of extreme uneasiness at the unusual massing of 80,000 Russian troops on the Turkish frontier. The troops are being collected in Russian Transcaucasia, in the provinces of Kutais, Tiflis, and Erivan.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Captain Durand was expected to reach Gilgit to-day on his journey to Hunza and Nagar.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The regulations for the promotion of Indian officers to the rank of colonel under the Warrant of 1st January 1887 are being framed at Simla.

DEATH OF MAJOR CATHER.

The death is announced at Mandalay of Major Cather, commanding the Royal Engineers in Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, July 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LISBON, July 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, July 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, July 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, July 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, July 23.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Thames arrived here from Bombay on 21st instant.

COLOMBO, July 23.

Mail steamer Ganges from Bombay and Balaarat from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	$4\frac{3}{8}$

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols for account	$98\frac{3}{8}$
3 per cent. French Rentes	$83\frac{1}{2}$
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67 9-16
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	$69\frac{5}{8}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling Loan	$107\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver	42 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 22.

10 p.m.	81·0

TUESDAY, July 23.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	84·4

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	54	72	59	67	57	12	50	38
" 22, Monday	...		...		...		0	8
" 23, Tuesday	0	17	0	0	0	2	...	
Total	54	89	59	67	57	14	50	46
Total of corresponding date last year	41	21	34	43	38	34	38	20
Total of corresponding date of 1887	53	45	53	0	49	77	51	18

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 5.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has caused a flutter in political circles. The newspapers all stated yesterday evening that the seat for North Kensington would be vacant almost immediately on the resignation of Sir Roper Lethbridge. At once the most absurd rumours were put in circulation. The first batch were complimentary. Sir Roper had received a high appointment: he was actually to be Governor of Bombay, and the reason why he had resigned in such haste was that Lord Reay was to be recalled without delay and Sir Roper would proceed at once to take up his duties! Then, the pendulum swung the other way. Sir Roper, it was declared, found serving his county as a legislator was too expensive: he could not afford to continue in his present position; *unico ille lachrymæ*. Then, the *Birmingham Post* London correspondent told us that Lady Salisbury had put a finger into the North Kensington pie by telling certain people that Sir Roper Lethbridge did not attend to the duties of his faction with sufficient zeal, and the hon. member, hearing of this, expressed his indignation by sending in his resignation.

Finally, the hon. member himself answered questions put to him by an obliging interviewer. He stated that he had not actually resigned, but that he had told his Committee he should retire from North Kensington at the end of the present Parliament. He says he thinks a Metropolitan member should live among his constituents, and as his health will not permit of his living in North Kensington, he had decided to give up a Metropolitan constituency and seek a country borough or county division. The reason assigned is a most singular one. I make bold to say that Sir Roper Lethbridge stands alone among the six hundred and seventy members of the House of Commons in thinking a member should live in his constituency. It is generally found that the representative who is most frequently among his constituents is less respected by them than is he who is only seen occasionally. Familiarity breeds contempt. Further such a member is always being bothered. His street-door bell is rung half a dozen times more in a day than are the bells of half a dozen neighbouring houses. The mind of such a one becomes filled with petty parochial details, and he is able to devote very little attention to imperial affairs. No, Sir Roper; such an explanation as you have given will not satisfy practical men. You must try again and submit another reason before those to whom you have vouchsafed your reasons are satisfied that the right one has been given, or, better still, give no reason at all.

If there be any Crongress men in India who are chafing because their champion does not seem able to command the attention of the House to their grievances, let them mark what has happened to the India Council Bill, and learn that even the Secretary of State is subject to hazards not unlike those endured by an independent member. Sir John Gorst brought in his Bill readily enough. He got the motion for the second reading in the paper. But there his measure sticks. Last night it stood twenty-first on the Order of the Day, without the remotest chance of being reached. It has been put in the paper every day, but the likelihood of its being considered on any evening in time for thorough discussion is becoming increasingly remote. Sir John Gorst may get the measure through this Session, but it is doubtful whether he will. I think he will not. The more the measure is looked at the less is it liked. Its permissive diameter—the Secretary of State may do this, that, or other—is especially disliked. The three amendments are each provocative of much discussion. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., in his Parliamentary jottings for the South Wales paper, in which he owns a share, characteristically refers to the first amendment, which is to be moved by the junior member for Northampton. "Mr. Bradlaugh, of course," he says, "has used the Bill as a peg on which to hang his ridiculous scheme of representative Government for India."

In the opinion of the member for Oldham the objections to the Bill are of quite a different character. After describing what the Council is, and how Lord Cross, who is anxious, above all things, to pose as an economist, wishes to reduce the Council to ten and to leave it optional with the Secretary of State for the time being to fill up vacancies when they occur, he proceeds to ask: "How can Parliament be expected to place such a formidable dispensing power of patronage in the hands of a Minister of the Crown?" He adds "I am amazed that men of such great Parliamentary experience as Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst should have brought such a proposal before the House of Commons. Whatever may be the number of members of Council, it should be absolutely fixed by Parliament, otherwise a Secretary of State might at any time swamp a disobedient Council by nominating five new members." There is good sense in the criticism. Lord Cross's attempt at legislation on this question is not looked at with any favour, and his reason for making the proposed change is regarded with profound distrust. It is a pity the Secretary of State does not possess more courage. But, after all, courage would be of little value without definite views in particular directions, and the existence of these is not readily apparent.

The proverb is well-known, which says that the shoe-maker's wife is always the worst shod. Whether the proverb is true or not, this fact is true, that with the exception of a devoted few, your average member of Parliament knows very little concerning the progress of public business and never, by any chance if he can help it, looks into a Blue-Book, or even reads the title on the cover. I am told that a number of members, some of whom have been connected with India and all of whom take more or less interest in Indian affairs, or who are reputed to do so, were recently interviewed regarding the Blue-Book on the Crawford question. Not one had opened the pages of the publication. A flagrant instance in support of what I have stated is to be found in Question No. 19, which appears in the Agenda of to-day's proceedings in Parliament. Mr. C. E. Schwann, one of the members for Manchester, is to ask the Under-Secretary of State whether the report of the Indian Public Service Commission is now ready, and if so, when it will be published in England and laid on the table of the House. It is greatly to be hoped that some hon. member who really does know something about what is going on in India will prevent Mr. Schwann making himself look foolish by actually asking the question. The Report in question has been published in England at least nine months. I bought a copy myself in October last, and Mr. Schwann must have received one in due course as a member. Unfortunately this incident is typical also of other affairs than those of India, and compels one to say regretfully with O'Fenstiem, "with how little wisdom is the world governed!" One member of Parliament, however, is to be found who has looked into Blue-Book C-5701. I refer to Dr. Cameron.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Harry Stanley's amalgamated opera and variety companies commenced a short operatic and dramatic season at the Novelty Theatre on Monday evening. The opera chosen for production was "Olivette," Miss Gracie Plaisted appearing in the title role, one of the first in which she first captivated Bombay on the last visit of the company. Mr. Harding appeared in his old part of Valentine, and it is needless to say both artistes were vocally and histrionically as successful as they were before. Miss Fanny Stanley was again the Duchess, one of her best parts, to which she did full justice, and Mr. Fletcher was as amusing as ever as the "sad sea dog," Captain de Merrimac; Miss Santley's singing was much appreciated, and she made a decided hit by her rendering of the drinking song in the last act. The addition to the orchestra was a marked improvement, and under Mr. Trimnell's baton sang capitally together. Last night the programme was changed to "The Bohemian Girl," when we again saw Miss Plaisted in her charming rendering of Arline. Mr. Harding had his old part as a matter of course. One particular change in the cast was that Mr. Liddiard, a prominent Australian operatist, was the Count Arnheim, and he fully came up to the expectations formed of him, both vocally and as an actor. This evening we will have an opportunity of seeing the clever little actress, Miss Plaisted, in a new role. She is to play the heroine Lizzie Stoeffel in the musical drama "Struck Oil." It is not going too far to predict a treat, for those who know the piece, "Struck Oil," and have seen Miss Plaisted as Olivette, and other such parts, will readily guess what a bright and winsome little Lizzie Stoeffel she will make.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. HENRY BOLCKOW.

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the alleged stranding of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Company's s.s. Henry Bolckow on a coral reef off Suakin on the 23rd of May last was resumed yesterday at noon before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain J. De Horne, of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla; and Captain W. Potts, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock. Mr. Little appeared for Government, Mr. Burder for the captain, and Mr. Brown for the officers of the vessel.

Mr. Burder at the outset stated he had been instructed by the owners of the vessel to withdraw from that inquiry, and have nothing more to do with it. He was also instructed to deny Mr. Little's statement that the company had asked for an inquiry.

William McAdam, chief officer of the Henry Bolckow, examined by Mr. Little, said:—I hold a certificate as master granted by the Board of Trade on the 30th March 1880, but I have only been in command of a small ship. I have, however, been chief officer in various vessels. I had never been to Suakin before I went there in the Henry Bolckow, which I joined as chief officer about eight months ago. She was, in my opinion, in every way well manned and equipped. It was on the 20th of May last we reached Suakin.

Mr. Little: Now tell us what passed after you left Suakin?—We left there on the 23rd, after discharging cargo, and passed the outer beacon about 8 a.m. Shortly afterwards we consulted the charts about the reefs, leaving the ship in charge of the Arab pilot. We consulted about steering inside the reefs, and laid our course that way. I was then sent to the bridge by the captain, the course being then E. S. E. The pilot then contradicted the order. I stopped on the bridge only a few minutes, and called the captain to tell him the pilot refused to alter the course. The captain came up, but I do not know what passed between him and the pilot; although the captain told me the pilot was right, and sent me upon the foreyard to keep a look-out for reefs. I remained there till eight o'clock, when I was relieved by the third officer. Then I went on the bridge, where the captain was alone. I asked him what course he was making; but he did not know, nor did the *secunee* know either, as the course had been altered so many times. The ship was then left solely in charge of the pilot, and the second officer came on the bridge. After breakfast I was talking with the third officer alongside the afterhatch, when the ship struck. I rushed on the bridge, followed by the third officer, and we found the ship stationary, the engines going full speed astern. The captain next came on the bridge, apparently much agitated and said, "My God, my God, what is the best thing to do?" I said the best thing to do was to go astern so long as there was not a hole in her. The captain then ordered the engines to be stopped. The second officer jumped down off the bridge to sound the mills and tanks. The engines were again put astern full speed, and we came off the reef. After going astern a short time the ship was stopped, and we went slowly ahead, when the pilot put her head N. E. I persuaded the captain to take her outside the reef.

Mr. Little: When the ship struck did you feel a violent shock?—No. I was sitting at the time; but she staggered and heeled over slightly to port. I do not recollect how long it was from the time the vessel struck, till she got off; but I think she had a list to port till she floated.

Did you see any reefs above water?—No; nor was any portion of the reef we struck on above water.

Did you then find out where the ship was?—I have not found out properly yet where the ship was. I think she struck somewhere about Shab Gusser. In the log books opposite the entry of 23rd May are the words "struck lightly."

Continuing, witness said the captain was slightly under the influence of liquor when he left Suakin, and at the time the ship struck was pretty well intoxicated. I did not think it was nervousness, because he smelt of liquor, and did not seem to get better. I only saw him once, however, in the act of drinking that morning. I have seen the ship since she has been on the slip in Bombay. She is marked on both sides under the engine, all the paint being scored off in a fore and aft direction. I believe the cause of that was caused by her grounding.

You cannot tell us, you say, how long she was aground?—I should say seven minutes at least.

By Mr. Brown: When the ship was left in the hands of the pilot I told the captain I did not think the pilot was competent outside the harbour. When I was on the bridge and the pilot was left in charge, I told the captain I would not be responsible for anything that happened to the ship. On the night of the 3rd June I was sent for by the captain shortly after midnight. He was then in bed. From that time till daylight when I next saw the captain, I and all the rest of the ship were actively employed in getting the water under. Then when I saw him at daylight, he was standing or walking about outside his cabin intoxicated. He gave me orders to get the boats in readiness for leaving the ship. I next saw him after the fires were put out, and he was then lying in his chair fast asleep. I next saw him after breakfast, and he was still intoxicated. By that time we had got the water down to the stokeholes of the boilers After breakfast I went with the other officers to the captain, and asked him what he intended to do with the ship, and he replied that she was all right and afloat. I do not suppose anybody knew at that time what was the cause of the water in the ship, and I considered it dangerous to proceed at that time of the year to Bombay with that undiscovered leak in the ship. On her head being again turned towards Aden, I saw the captain on the bridge. He was again intoxicated. On entering Aden on the return voyage the captain appeared to me to be intoxicated, and even on the day of our arrival in Bombay he was acting in a very strange manner. He laid the ship in position for Goa instead of Bombay, and on my pointing it out to him he said he had made a mistake.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder:—The first complaint I made against the captain was after the last gulf voyage, when I reported him to Mr. Bowack, the Marine Superintendent. I wrote out a statement and submitted it to Mr. Bowack. The statement was signed by the officers, and I made it because the captain threatened me with a law-suit on the ground that my evidence at the private inquiry was false.

Was there anything unusual in the captain sitting on the bridge in a chair?—I suppose the captain will know more about that himself.

Do you mean to tell me that you do not believe the captain had a bad leg with an open wound?—I do not believe that was the cause of his sitting in a chair. I do not believe it was so serious, although I remember the Health Officer coming on board at Aden, and he said to me if I kept the captain quiet for a few days he would be all right. When I went aft at daylight on the 4th of June the captain told me we could have as much liquor as we liked, provided we did not get drunk. At that time the captain was under the influence of liquor.

You say that after breakfast you were sitting aft. Were you not very anxious about the course?—There were three men on the bridge and men aloft.

Had you no fear of running on the reef?—Yes, I had.

Do you consider amid all the dangers you allege, when you say the captain was drunk, when you had an incompetent pilot, and the ship had gone round the compass twice in less than two hours, that you as first officer were doing your duty to your employers?—I was on deck, and ready for a call.

By the Court:—I made myself familiar by studying the charts with the approaches to Suakin. I could not say that any attempts were made to check the ship's position from time to time after leaving Suakin. I did not report the captain's drunkenness to any official at Suakin, Massowah, or Aden, because I thought I would remain quiet and leave when I got back; nor did I enter in the official log-book the drunkenness of the captain, because I had not access to it. We all more or less took our share in navigating the ship when the captain was drunk.

The inquiry will be resumed to-day at half-past eleven.

THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Matriculation will virtually be only an entrance examination hereafter, it will be unreasonable to go through the expensive process of a University Examination for that in addition to the onef or the School Final Examination. I will not adduce any lengthy arguments in support of this self-evident suggestion. The subject is, no doubt, quite well understood by the able and experienced gentlemen entrusted with the management of educational matters. The Principals of the several colleges might safely be left to examine and choose from among those who would, before being sent up, be strictly tested by a previous examination, such as they consider fit for admission for any laxity therein would reflect unfavourably on their own instruction by a smaller percentage of success. It would be prudent, with regard to the interests of the State as well as the scholars in these hard days, to avoid waste of money.—Yours, &c.,

July 22. VOX POPULI.

The Granada Pacific mailship from San Francisco to Panama, previously reported to be grounded at Point Tejupan, will probably be totally lost. The crew and passengers were taken off by the steamer Clyde and landed at Acapulon. The steamer had dollars 200,000 on board.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 18th instant:—

AUDIT FEES.

Read letter from the Accountant-General, dated 9th July, asking the Trustees to consider the propriety of increasing the audit fee now paid to Government for the half-yearly official audit of the accounts of the Port Trust. He remarks that since the fee now paid (Rs. 1,500 per annum) was fixed in 1879 the work has materially increased, the vouchers alone having nearly doubled in number, and he suggests that the fee be increased to Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Resolution.—The letter should be forwarded to Government with intimation that the amount of remuneration to be paid by the board to the auditors has under section 58 of the Port Trust Act to be determined by Government, and that the Trustees have no objection to the proposed increase from 1st April 1890, which will cover payment for the work done from 1st October next.

THE STEAM-TUG PRINCESS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Read letter from the Acting Port Officer dated 8th July, stating that the steam-tug Princess has been surveyed by the surveyors of the port and that the repairs recommended by them have been effected; that the cost of work done in Port Trust workshops has been	2,022	8	11
Bill from patent slip for docking, &c.	669	9	0
Do. do. for docking in March paid in April	400	0	0
	3,092	1	11
That the amount provided in budget is	3,000	0	0
Leaving	92	1	11
The Acting Port Officer states that the vessel will require to be docked twice more this year at an estimated cost of, say	800	0	0
That petty repairs will also be required, say	500	0	0
Besides the excess already expended	92	0	0
	1,392	0	0

And he accordingly asks sanction for an extra grant of Rs. 1,392.

Resolution.—The extra expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,392 is sanctioned.

STORM WARNINGS.

Read Government Resolution No. 2508, dated 27th June, describing the proposed storm-warning arrangements for the west coast for the opinion of the Trustees.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 4th July, approving of the proposed arrangements so far as Bombay is concerned, and making suggestions with regard to other ports on the coast. He states that time will prove whether warnings can be given as well from Simla as they could by a properly qualified officer at Bombay.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees have nothing to add to the Acting Port Officer's remarks.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th July 1889.	For week ending 15th July 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	12
" " out of "	22	18
" transported	7	10
" attended to	4	1
VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	6
" left	4	8
" remaining in dock	8	8
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	1
" left	10	6
" remaining in dock	9	5

THE SOLDIER'S BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Had not J. W. O'Connor, lately, I believe, an employé of the Murree Brewery Co., at Ootacamund, insinuated that bribery was practised to secure sales for "McEwan's" beer, I should not have asked for further space on the beer question. With the statement that not one single pie or the fraction of a cask has ever been given by me, or by my direction to increase sales for "McEwan," I pass over the letter which for a "pur et simple" about to leave India on the day he pens it, is simply admirable. It is refreshing to turn to that from "ex-Tommy;" the question was raised, not for "ex-Tommy," but for the soldiers in active service. Now his knowledge of current events and my experience completely invalidates his statements. My contention has been, and I think it is unassailable, that the British soldier should be allowed to have whatever beer he likes, be it British or country brew, and that no regulations of an arbitrary nature should be in force to compel him to drink any particular kind. If he prefers the country beer to McEwan's, he will accordingly drink it, and it will require no "codling," as before remarked. I assert that he does not prefer it, but contracts made without his having a voice in the matter oblige him to drink it. All the pretty little side issues raised are only a herring dragged across the trail, and should have no effect on the judgment of those most concerned, the soldier and his officers. The contracts falling out should be allowed to elapse, and no compulsion brought to bear in the supplying of any beer in the future to the soldier.—Yours, &c.,

July 22. WALTER G. TREACHER.

P.S.—I have to-day received the following letter from a soldier:—

From Thomas Atkins to W. G. Treacher, Esq., Bombay.

Sir,—Having seen your very sensible and just reply to a letter from some one interested in country-brewed beer, I as one of the sufferers for some years (that is the poor Tommy who has to drink it and not the man who sells it and tries to make out that there is no profit on it at all) will bring to your notice a few facts that I have seen and proved with my own eyes and are in every respect true, *viz.*, in our canteen I get English at 2 annas and 9 pies per pint or about Rs. 1-6 per gallon that will be per pint at the canteen (when I was in Secunderabad) about 19 dub per pint. As regards the country-brewed beer is about annas 2 and pies 2 (say two annas two pies per pint) or a difference of only 7 pies. This makes the beer come to about Re. 1-1-2 per gallon or a difference of as. 4-10 per gallon between English and country. Now as to the difference in taste the following facts will prove from my own regiment that English beer was drunk as long as Tommy had his 19 dubs, and it was only when he had less than 19 he either kept his pice or was very dry. He paid 15 dubs for his pint of muddy country beer, which leaves a medicinal kind of taste in his mouth, and which is enough to choke him off for a month, or till he had 19 dubs in his pocket again. I may add your action on behalf of poor Tommy has come like the Pickwick pen ("A boon and a blessing to men"). As to country competing successfully with home-brewed for canteen use let the authorities give the brewers at home the same advantage as to taxation as the brewers in India when supplying canteens, and then from the figures I have pointed out Tommy will be able to get his pint of home-brewed, which he will enjoy for the same price (if not less than he has to pay for his pint of country-brewed).

MILITARY NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—1st Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon L. J. Pissani from the officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., retired.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Medical Staff.—Surgeon C. S. Cronin, for six months, on medical certificate. Royal Engineers.—With the concurrence of Government, Lieutenant G. A. Travers, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain J. H. du B. Travers, South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Among the samples of beer from all parts now exhibited in Paris there is not to be found what the authorities are agreed to pronounce the "best beer in the world"—the "only pure beer." The Trappists make it—the reverend fathers of the Mont-des-Cats; and the secret of the Grande-Chartreuse is not more severely kept than the beer-brewing secret of these stern monks. From the beginning beer has been a priestly liquor, inasmuch as the Egyptian priests were the inventors of it—the very first to brew it from barley.

THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL.

The case in which two young Parsees named Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdawalla, described as a lawyer's clerk, and Shapurjee Adarjee Kalfati, a "corker," but at present unemployed, are charged with having, in May last, unlawfully placed one Burjorjee Eduljee Makhania, the complainant in the case, and his wife, daughter, and son under restraint, and abetted in placing them under unlawful restraint at the Thana Station while on a journey to Kurjut, came on again for hearing before Mr. Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee, District Magistrate, Thana, yesterday. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, and Mr. B. N. Bhajikar, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Budrodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Manekshaw Jehangir, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Ardesir Banajee was called, and in his examination by Mr. Shantaram Narayen stated:—I am the manager of the Bhowai estate. I was on the Thana platform on the 22nd of May last. I was there when the Raichor mail arrived. I saw the police sepoy who has been examined in this case go to the several carriages and ask where Cooverbai, who had absconded, was. She was found in a third class carriage. I was close up to them. The constable said to some one in the carriage that he had received a telegram stating that they were running away with the Bhai (girl), and that they should therefore all get down and remain till the arrival of those who had sent the telegram. Those inside the compartment objected to this loudly. The constable informed them that the train was being delayed, and that if they did not comply with his request, they would be forced to do so. Thereupon the complainant, his father, mother, and Cooverbai got out of the carriage. There were then present a contractor named Bomonjee and others, and I went up to the complainant to find out what was the matter. He said they were all going from Bombay to Kurjut. On Burjorji telling me that they had been unnecessarily detained I enquired of the constable the reason of his action. He replied that he had received a telegram which he regarded as good as a warrant, and that he would not allow the people to proceed till the sender of the telegram arrived, I asked him to show the telegram to me, but he refused to do so. He said that until the chief constable, who was at Callian, came he could not do anything. The constable made these four people sit on a bench on the platform, and would not allow them to leave. I remained on the platform to assist these people as they were in distress, and knew no one in Thana. The Callian local train arrived shortly after, and the two accused alighted from a carriage, and accused No. 1 in my presence asked the constable whether the people he had telegraphed about had been detained. The constable, as soon as the train arrived, went about to meet the sender of the telegram, and he met the two accused near where we were standing. I did not say a word to the two accused myself, but Jamsetjee did. I heard accused No. 1 say, in answer to Jamsetjee, that the girl was his wife, and that he had been married for fourteen days, and I heard accused No. 2 tell him that she had been his mistress for the past eighteen months. After leaving my clerk I went away by the six o'clock train to Bombay. Up to that time these people were in custody. They often asked the constable to liberate them, but accused No.1 told the constable not to do so, and accused No. 2 said that accused No. 1 was the clerk of his vakil, and that he was paying all the expenses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrodin Tyebjee witness said:—I did not know the complainants before this. I was to have gone to Bombay by the 3-30 train. I went to the station at 2-30 to wait for the train. I am a constant traveller between Thana and Bombay. I knew the time this train would start. I arrived at the station a little before 2 o'clock. I only come to Thana on business. I have no house in Thana, and go into the house of Narayen Balal. The constable I have mentioned was on the platform when I went. I had no conversation with him on any matter until the arrival of the Raichore mail. From where I was the people who were inside the carriage were not visible. I was not aware that the sepoy was in search of anybody, but I still swear that all I have stated is true. I had a conversation with Cooverbai herself. On seeing her crying I told her to have patience, when she said she was being disgraced. If she had got down voluntarily she would not have been crying. From this I presume that she was forcibly detained. Cooverbai herself stated to me that she was going to Kurjut with her parents, and that she had been forcibly detained here. I did not see Mr. Jefferies. The two accused arrived at Thana at about half-past four. I could not discover whether Cooverbai wished to go back with the accused.

To the Court: The two accused had not a word of conversation with the complainants within my hearing.

Owing to the non-attendance of a witness for the prosecution, the case was postponed till Saturday, the 27th instant.

OBITUARY.

Telegraphic news has been received of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Thakur was struck down with paralysis at Shikarpur on the morning of the 22nd instant, and died the same evening at 9 o'clock. In his untimely death the native community of Western India has been deprived of another important member. He was a profound linguistic scholar. His intellect was so powerful that he was able to master several Western and Eastern languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Sanskrit, Pali, Zend, Arabic, Persian, Kanarese, Guzrattee (Marathi being his vernacular) and Hebrew. A thorough knowledge of all these languages he acquired by his own exertions. He graduated a Bachelor of Arts in the Bombay University in Greek in 1868, and proceeded to England to compete for the Bombay Civil Service Examination, which he passed with credit, not only to himself, but to the community to which he belonged. He was always unassuming, genial as a friend, and full of humour as fond of making a joke as he was keen in appreciating it in any of the languages he so cleverly mastered. He was specially engaged, as leisure from official duty permitted, in collecting materials for an Encyclopaedia dictionary in Sanskrit. This work, for which as a philologist he was particularly fitted, must now ever remain unfinished, and the educated natives will have ever to mourn the loss of a scholar of gigantic intellect cut off in the prime of life at the early age of forty-two. He was a barrister-at-law and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur, at the time of his death. He had, perhaps, the largest library that any native or English scholar possessed in India.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. vs. THE PROPRIETARY C. C.

A match was played between the Liberal C. C. and the Proprietary C. C. on Sunday last, on the Esplanade play-ground, the former being defeated by 8 wickets. The following is the score:—

LIBERAL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A DeVitre, b Jussawala	1	b Jussawala	10
D Karanjia, b Jussawala	3	b Bhundari	5
F Bode, b Jussawala	8	b Satin	4
D Tapia, b Satin	7	b Reporter	1
P Affimwala, b Bhundari	20	b Reporter	8
D Bulsara, b Satin	1	not out	15
C Guzder, b Reporter	6	b Bhundari	2
N Guzdar, b Reporter	0	b Bhundari	0
D Jethoo, b Bhundari	1	b Bhundari	0
M Masany, b Reporter	0	b Bhundari	0
N Bebdoo, not out	0	b Reporter	3
R Dubash, b Bhundari	0	b Bhundari	0
Extras	7	Extras	6
Total	54	Total	54

PROPRIETARY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M Sanjana, b Bode	0		
M Jeejina, b Bode	3		
B Modi, b Tapia	1		
J Reporter, b Karanjia	46		
K Satin, b Tapia	15	Not out	1
R Jussawala, b Karanjia	0		
B Billimoria, b Karanjia	2		
R Reporter, b Tapia	6	b Tapia	7
S Motishaw, b Tapia	9	b Tapia	0
Bhundari, b Tapia	5	b Bode	0
B Banaji, not out	0		
A Harda, b Karanjia	0		
Extras	12	Extras	3
Total	99	Total	11

The American is up in arms against the Britisher's invasion. He owns half a million acres in Kansas, £1,000,000 worth of Arkansas, four milion acres in Texas, two million acres in Florida, over a million in Mississippi, large tracts in Colorado, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Mexico, California, and West Virginia, twenty million pounds worth of railway stocks and bonds, and interests in endless commercial concerns. Why, the anti-English politicians inquire, shouldn't there be a special tax upon non-resident holders?

HANMANTRAO'S CONFESSION.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*)

Gul Mahomed.—I had nothing to do with Gul Mahomed, chief constable in the Sholapur District except that Mangrulkar, Mamlatdar of Sholapur, wrote to me about promotion for him. I think he came to see me in Bombay on the 1st June last, but he never paid me anything nor was he mentioned by me to Mr. Crawford. I wrote to Madhakar and Mangrulkar, Mamlatdars, in reply to their letter about him.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Except Sheshgirrao, now Mamlatdar of Belgaum, who is a very strict and straight officer, there is not a Mamlatdar in the southern division who has not paid, and almost all of the present chief constables have done so.

G. R. Mokasi (at present Mamlatdar of Indi) is father-in-law of Pitambar Joshi. He paid me Rs. 1,000. He was then acting Deputy Collector in the Khandesh district. The payment was made for a favourable opinion from Mr. Crawford with reference to a complaint made against Mokasi when he was Mamlatdar in the Dharwar district. The Collector had sent the correspondence to Mr. Crawford for Mr. Mokasi's explanation. Mokasi came to Poona in September or October 1886 in connexion with this, and it was arranged through me then that he should pay Rs. 1,000 in all. He had a personal interview with Mr. Crawford. He afterwards sent me Rs. 500 by letter, and paid Rs. 500 direct to the Commissioner. This was about April and May. After Mokasi had paid Rs. 1,000 for Mr. Crawford's favourable opinion, he offered me personally Rs. 1,000 for getting Pitambar Joshi an appointment in the Commissioner's office. Pitambar also asked me to do this for him. In the presence of Pandurang Narayan, Mamlatdar of Gokak, on leave in Poona, Mokasi promised Pitambar he would do what the wanted, and he offered Pitambar to place the money with Tatya, who was Huzur Deputy Collector a Poona. On the strength of this I gave a memorandum to Yadavrao to get Mr. Pendse to draft appointments when Government resolution sanctioning the four appointments in place of two in the Commissioner's office should be passed. Appointments were made as I suggested, and Pitambar got the place of Rs. 50, the highest of the four. Then Pitambar went to Mokasi to ask for the money, who at first offered Rs. 500 and finally refused to pay anything except as a loan on a bond to be passed to some sowkar at Indi, where Mokasi was Mamlatdar. I did not allow Pitambar to give the bond, and I managed four or five months to fulfil obligations. I had in mind the expectation of receipt of the money. About the beginning of June I was hard-pressed on all sides, and Vaishampayan, who had an old bond of mine, was urgent. I paid Vaishampayan Rs. 1,500 cash, and got back the bonds and signed a khata with Pitambar for Rs. 1,000.

Raghavendrarao Shamrao (at present Mamlatdar of Honavar) paid Rs. 4,000 to Mr. Crawford through me; some of it was in person, when the Commissioner visited the Hungund Taluka, after his appointment of Mamlatdar. I was present. He was appointed in January 1885 about, and paid shortly afterwards Rs. 2,000 for an acting, and Rs. 2,000 for a permanent, appointment. He was awalkarkun of Bagalkot. He is a relative of mine.

Shrinivas Krishna Budikotkar (at present Mamlatdar of Vengurla) paid Rs. 2,000 altogether through me early in 1886 in order to avoid a transfer to Dharwar. He is notorious in taking bribes himself. In 1883 or 1884 he had paid Rs. 800 through Ashtekar to be transferred to Sampgaon, in the Belgaum district. There are certain talukas in each district which are known to be good fields for making money, and Sampgaon is one. Athni, Chikodi, Gokak, and Saundatti are others in that district. After Mr. Propert's appointment to the Southern Division he was transferred again to Karwar, and thence to Ratnagiri, and paid another Rs. 1,000 to Barjorji Shapurji Desai on Mr. Crawford's account in order to get his transfer cancelled. Barjorji swallowed all the money himself and Mr Crawford knew nothing about the payment.

Rachappa Yerappa Kalburgi (at present Mamlatdar of Parasgad) a corrupt Mamlatdar, was at Indi and paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 500 through me. Mr. Crawford saw the Mamlatdar at Indi station, who requested him for a transfer to Gadag, for which Mr. Crawford demanded Rs. 500, and directed him to pay the amount to me. This was in 1885. I received the money shortly afterwards, and the man was transferred to Gadag. He got into trouble twice, and got out of it by paying Rs. 2,000, which were demanded from him personally by Mr. Crawford. I received the money in Bombay through a Mahomedan of Nargund, who always accompanies the Mamlatdar and is his confidant. This man has also paid Rs. 500 to Ashtekar through Raghavendra Kattigeri. This was before my time. He was then at Karwar and paid for his transfer above Ghats, which he got.

Krishnaji Dattatraya (at present Mamlatdar of Kumta), formerly Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, a straightforward Mamlatdar, paid Rs. 500 to Mr. Crawford direct in 1885 or 1885 to avoid the disgrace of having his first-class magisterial powers taken away from him on a report by Mr. Ebden to the Commissioner about the time that Sombingaya, chief constable, was on his trial for murder.

Ramchandra Hanmant Beur (at present Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi), a corrupt Mamlatdar himself, paid Rs. 2,000 in two instalments of Rs. 1,000 each. He paid Rs. 1,000 through me when he was Mamlatdar of Navalgund in 1884, to avoid the disgrace of having his powers withdrawn on an unfavourable report made by Mr. Middleton. He was transferred to Hangal instead, and kept under supervision for a year or six months. Mr. Moore, acting for Mr. Crawford, transferred him from Hangal to Hungund. At Hungund his corruption brought on him the ill-will of the chief constable, Tammangauda. As Tammangauda was a friend of mine, Beur threatened to do me harm, my estate being in the Hungund Taluka, so I requested Mr. Crawford to transfer him to Muddebihal. In 1885 he paid Rs. 1,000 to Ashtekar, in order to return to Hungund from Muddebihal. When this was not done he wished for the transfer of Tammangauda to Karwar, which was not carried out. He fell out with Tammangauda when Mamlatdar of Hungund, owing to his corruption.

A SUB-AGENT.

Bhimaji Gururao (at present Mamlatdar of Yellapur) paid Spiers Rs. 3,000 in 1881 according to what he told me, for a mamlat, and afterwards became a sub-agent for Mr. Crawford.

Govind V. Deshpande (at present Mamlatdar of Ankola) paid through a Parsee in Bombay (whose name I don't know). The sum was, I hear, Rs. 2,000. Krishnaji Patwardhan, in Customs Department, arranged the matter for Deshpande. The Parsee was not Barjorji Shapurji Desai.

Bhimaji Venkatesh was awalkarkun of Navalgund, and by payment of Rs. 2,000 to Spiers he got appointed mahalkari of Hukeri. It was this appointment that caused Mr. Jervoise to raise the question of the Commissioner's appointing mahalkaris, and this was the last mahalkari appointed by Mr. Crawford. After he went to Hukeri the charge of fabricating evidence at Navalgund was got up and proved on trial before Mr. Watt. He got off on appeal to the High Court. Though Mr. Crawford was offered Rs. 3,000 by Ashtekar to get him reinstated, Mr. Crawford declared that he never would support such a man. I was present when Mr. Crawford wrote his report to Government on the subject, and Bhimaji Venkatesh was sent to Kanara after receipt of the Government resolution about punishment.

Ramchandra Annaji Torve paid me Rs. 2,000 for his uncle Bindurao Gururao, who was Chitnis in the Bijapur District. The money was paid in 1884 in order to get the Commissioner to allow him to return to his duties; he was sick and reported unfit at the time.

PANDURANG NARAYAN DESHPANDE.

Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Mamlatdar in the Southern Division, is a friend of mine. Mr. Crawford once told me that he made a memorial to Government against his (the Commissioner's) arrangements, and complaining that he had been superseded. Mr. Crawford asked me if I knew the man, and indicated that he wished the memorial withdrawn. Some relation of Deshpande had come to Poona, and I told him to get Deshpande to withdraw the memorial. He asked me in what terms of apology it should be withdrawn, and I dictated the draft of the apology myself, and Raghavendra Kattegiri of Bijapur wrote it out, or I may have drafted it myself, and Raghavendra may have copied it out. Anyhow the draft apology was sent by relation in question the Deshpande. The memorial was withdrawn and Deshpande was made a mamlatdar. Ranchandra Bhagvant was the awalkarkun who wrote the draft apology. He was present when the draft was prepared at my house. I think, at any rate, he was in Poona. Balaji Venkatesh, mamlatdar of Belgaum was also in Poona at this time, and I got to know Ranchandra Bhagvant through him.

POLICE.

Bindu Chipulkatir, now chief constable in Dharwar, was formerly karkun in the Mamlatdar's office, Ron, and paid Rs. 1,000 through Ashtekar to be made chief constable. He first came to me, and I refused to interfere on his behalf. This was in 1883.

Dyamangauda, chief constable, borrowed Rs. 600 from me in Poona to make up the sum he had to pay Ashtekar for his appointment. It was in 1883. Pitambar Krishna Joshi knows this.

Rajerao Pilurao paid Rs. 500 through Bhimaji Gururao.

Vasudev Shankar, chief constable, received Rs. 600 of his payments through Ashtekar back from Pa-

ranjpe, sowkar of Poona. He was pressing Mr. Crawford for the money, and Mr. Crawford asked me to arrange it. This was when I received a hundi for Rs. 500 from Madhekar, Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, and I gave the hundi to Paranjpe to be cashed.

Ramrao Rango, a relation of mine, belongs to the Hoilgulkar family, and paid a large sum for a police inspectorship. He told me he had paid Spiers. The money never reached Mr. Crawford, who in the course of conversation with me expressed surprise when he heard that a large sum had been paid.

OTHER REVENUE OFFICERS AND MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Kelkar, the present Oriental translator, paid Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Crawford through Mahadev Vasudev Barve for his appointment of Assistant Commissioner on the death of N. S. Sathe. I was trying to get the place for Shrinivas Balaji Chitgupi, and spoke to him about it. I was not then so very thick with Mr. Crawford. I only offered Rs. 3,000 for the appointment on my own responsibility. Suddenly Mr. Crawford told me he had decided to give the place to Kelkar, and when I pressed him he said that Kelkar had paid nearly double of what I had offered, through Barve. Kelkar and Barve, who were in the Kolhapur State together, are great friends. Barve paid the money, which he borrowed from Bhau Mansaram of Poona.

Bhangaonkar paid Mr. Crawford direct Rs. 3,000 for the appointment of Native Assistant, which was to be created in the Southern Division. He had already paid the money and was to get the appointment, but when Sathe died he tried to get that appointment instead. When Bhangaonkar paid he was chitnis to the Commissioner, S. D. Mr. Crawford told me of the payment in his case. Bhangaonkar was very thick with Mr. Crawford, having been his head clerk when he was on some special duty about the year 1881 or 1882.

Soman first paid Rs. 500 for a mamlat direct to Mr. Crawford. This was before I became acquainted with Mr. Crawford. He afterwards paid another Rs. 500 in Bijapur when he was Mamlatdar there for articles purchased by the Commissioner. This sum he never got back. He borrowed money from a sowkar in Bijapur named Gokuldas. In his appointment of Native Assistant he paid Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Crawford. I was trying to get a place for a graduate who has not paid anything as yet, and who was a great friend of mine and a Mamlatdar. The Commisioner then told me that Soman had paid Rs. 2,000 and knew the office work well, so he had decided to appoint him. At this time I had great influence with Mr. Crawford, but did not press the matter much for fear of making Soman my enemy. Besides Bhangaonkar and Vithoba Khandappa Gulve, of Panvel, who is very intimate with Mr. Crawford, no one knows anything about the payments of Bhangaonkar and Soman; in fact Gulve advanced the money.

When Chitambarrao came to me after I was released on bail I told him that one of the first people I should mention if I made a statement would be Soman. This was carried to Soman, and he sent me a message to avoid giving people's names, and not to get men into trouble. I believe that Soman had frightened my maternal uncle Deshpande, of Bilgi, away, who had come here with the Desai of Son in Bagalkot to stand security for me. Their names were given in to the District Magistrate, but they being frightened, sent in certificates describing their pecuniary position as less substantial than it really was.

Shirhatti Brothers.—Hanmantrao Shirhatti (Deputy Collector) arranged through Spiers. Gopalrao Shirhatti (Mamlatdar) arranged through Ashtekar.

Sabaji C. Chitnis (Deputy Collector).—I hear that he paid Rs. 5,000 for his appointment.

V. R. Purandhare (Deputy Collector.)—Old Purandhare, I hear, paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 5,000 to save his son in regard to the matter of the Ananda khar at Janjira. This was about two years ago. Mr. Crawford frightened Mr. Purandhare by threatening to report the son to Government for taking a share in the land. Barjorji Shapurji was my informant, and any charges made by Barjorji against the Purandhares must be received with caution.

Last year or so a forest in the Nasik district was restored to the owner, and Spiers got Rs. 14,000 for Mr. Crawford in this business.

Spiers and B. G. Sathe recently took money for Mr. Crawford in the Sholapur Deshmukhi case. It was only a week before his suspension that Mr. Crawford made up his quarrel with Sathe and the order in the case was passed. The papers were sent by Sathe to Spiers' bungalow for perusal and orders. Spiers took a bond from the Deshmukhs, and it was redeemed on passing of the order a day or two before Mr Crawford's suspension, and the money was then paid to Spiers.

Raghavendra Kattigeri, of Bijapur, was formerly on good terms with Mr. Crawford, was Ashtekar's agent, but he lost favour with the Commissioner because he was seen travelling with a prostitute, which displeased Mr. Crawford. Shridhar Vithal Date and I have never worked together in any case. I have sent petitions to be drafted by him when I thought he could do so better than I could. Mr. Crawford had nothing to do with the case of the inam village in Chikodi Taluka, which yielded Shridhar Vithal Rs. 80,000, Shridhar did pay Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 to Spiers, of which Mr. Crawford saw very little.

After my release on bail, Shridhar used to come frequently to see me. He said he was a relation of Hari Narayan Kale, and through him would remove all my difficulties. He took me one day at 11 or 12 o'clock to Hari Narayan's house. The general advice Hari gave me was to see Mr. Crawford and shape my conduct according to Mr. Crawford's intentions. If Mr. Crawford would not stand by me, I should do the best I could for myself. My relations did not want me to go against Government, as a case was pending about my jaghir village; but other friends did not wish me to desert Mr. Crawford. After seeing Hari Narayan I began to go to see Mr. Crawford. Before I made my statement to the District Magistrate I had only been to him once; after that I went frequently, as Mr. Crawford was satisfied that I did not mean to betray him. Shridhar Vithal did advise me to run away, and after so doing he was not allowed to visit Mr. Crawford. Before I made my statement he used to visit there constantly. It was a day or two after I had made that statement that Shridhar advised me to run away. Shridhar is very thick with Spiers.

The Mudliars in Poona were not in communication with me in any affair. I once handed over to Kupuswami some money at Mr. Crawford's bungalow about the Divali of 1887. It was Rs. 1,800. I can't recollect where I had got the money from. It may have been paid on account of Savant or Narsinghaya.

APPENDIX.

CASES IN WHICH B. G. SATHE WAS CONCERNED.

In the Tellavi Patil cases, Tasgaon Taluka, one side came to see me through Atmarampant and offered me Rs. 1,000. In the meantime Yadavrao Sathe came and told me not to take up that side of the case, as B. G. Sathe was already interested on the opposite side; so I gave it up and went to my village. In my absence B. G. Sathe took Rs. 1,000 from the opposite side. Atmarampant told me (the karkun Vag of Satara also told me) that he had paid Rs. 500 to Daji Hari Ranavikar to be given to Sathe, promising another Rs. 500. Sathe got the case disposed of hurriedly as he said to Yadavrao that Mr. Acworth, the Collector of Satara, was interested in the case. This was about the Divali of 1887.

Daji Hari Ranavikar paid nothing for his appointment in the Commissioner's office. B. G. Sathe recommended him to me for the appointment, and I spoke to the Commissioner about him.

In the Bodvad Kulkarni case B. G. Sathe told me he was interested, and he and I went to the Commissioner's bungalow to get him to sign the draft he had prepared in the case. I spoke to the Commissioner about it, and he eventually signed the draft.

In the Singve Patilki case, Taluka Kopargaon, I heard that Sathe had taken Rs. 500 from one side and drafted a notice to the opposite side to show cause why the applicant's claim should not be recognised. I mentioned the case to Mr. Crawford as one in which Sathe had taken money, and he refused to sign the notice. It was one of the cases disposed of at the latter end of June. The applicant's claim was registered. The patil of Mathulthan was negotiating with the applicant on behalf of Sathe.

In the Ralvas watan case, Taluka Barsi, I heard that Sathe had taken money and wrote to the Mamlatdar of Barsi (Madhekar) about it. He said that the applicant had gone to Sathe and confirmed. I mentioned the case to Mr. Crawford. I don't recollect what became of the case.

There was another watan case in the Patan Talaka n which B. G. Sathe took Rs. 1,800 through his right-hand man Balvantrao Mahoshabde, and a report was drafted by Sathe in opposition to the views of Mr. Bapat, who had previously drafted a notice in favour of the other side. Sathe's draft was not signed by the Commissioner.

I admit that this statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct, and it contains a full and true account of my dealings with Mr. Crawford from beginning to the end. The corrections made in this statement are in my handwriting. And I have made the statement voluntarily and of my own free will. Dated this day the 9th of February 1889.

HANMANTRAO RAGHAVENDRA,
Jaghirdar of Balkundi.

N. B.—By a full and true account I refer to all the matters about which I have been questioned.

Signed in my presence, H. R.
S. M. SALAMAN, Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent, Yerrowda Jail.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE BILLIARD SALOONS OF POONA.

UNDER the provisions of clause 6, section 19 of Regulation 12 of 1827, Mr. East, District Magistrate of Poona, forwarded for the information of the Judges of the High Court a copy of the rules made by him for regulating the billiard saloons in the city and cantonments of Poona and its suburbs.

The rules were these:—1. That a license from the District Magistrate be taken out before any public billiard saloon be opened in the city and cantonment of Poona and its suburbs. 2. That the license shall run for one year from 1st January, but may be withdrawn within that period at the discretion of the District Magistrate if the billiard saloon be ill conducted, the resort of bad or disorderly characters, or for any other cause. 3. That the billiard saloon be open only at such times as are specified in the license.

In a subsequent letter, Mr. East stated that copies of the rules had been supplied to certain persons, and that they had been published in the Poona papers.

The High Court passed the following order in the matter:—Having doubts whether the law allows the Magistrate to forbid any person from keeping a billiard room, and considering that it only enables him to regulate its use, the District Magistrate should be asked whether the rule requiring license is based on any law or rule having the force of law. It should also be pointed out that the Magistrate may make rules to regulate as provided in regulation 12, section 19, clause 1, and that the regulation clause 6 requires the written notice to be fixed and kept at such place or places as may be best adapted to convey information to the public or the class concerned; and that it appears to the court that the District Magistrate's cutcherry, the City Magistrate's cutcherry, the Mamlutdar's cutcherry and the billiard saloons to be regulated, are the sort of places intended.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HARI WALAD MAIRALA.

This was a report to the court by Mr. East, District Magistrate of Poona, of the record and proceedings in this case, which was tried by Mr. Khanderao Vishwanath Rasté, first-class honorary Magistrate, Poona District. The accused was convicted of causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The fine had been paid. Mr. East remarked that there was the accused's confession to having cut off his wife's nose with a razor, because he alleged he saw her misbehaving herself with another man, but he produced no evidence in support of the story. In the absence on record of any evidence to show that grave and sudden provocation was given, the offence committed properly fell, in the District Magistrate's opinion, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and as such should have been more severely dealt with. The punishment awarded was, considering the nature of offence committed, quite inadequate.

Notice was given to the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the matter, said: We think the punishment of a fine of Rs. 20 must be enhanced in this case. The story of the accused very probably may be true, that the wife had misbehaved herself, but we do not believe the prisoner's mere assertion that he cut her nose because he caught her in the very act of adultery. His story is inconsistent with the proved facts of the case. Moreover, it is highly improbable that he had at hand the weapon, a razor, which he used; and his immediate flight after the act is not consistent with the conduct of a man in such a position. In any case, his story is inconsistent with the other evidence, especially that of the man who slept outside the door where, as he swore, the accused and his wife were sleeping. Again, the accused did not ask this witness, nor did he ask his wife, any question as to the truth of his own story. There is no proof of the grave and sudden provocation required by the law to mitigate the gravity of the offence, and which to a certain extent may excuse a man taking the law into his own hands. The sentence of Rs. 20 fine is totally inadequate for it. It must be enhanced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The court enhanced the sentence by adding to it one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. VAGHA KARSON AND TWO OTHERS.

The case came up for review of a decision of Mr. John Fitzmaurice, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the three accused of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused voluntarily caused grevious hurt to certain persons on the 8th January last, in that they beat them with sticks, from the effects of which the spleen of one Ghella Becher being ruptured, he died instantly, and a bone of the left arm of one Kana Wagha was fractured. Other injuries were also caused to the latter and two other persons. The assessors acquitted the accused of the charge under section 325, but convicted them of the minor offence of voluntarily causing hurt under section 323. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused under section 323, and sentenced them as stated above.

A notice was served on the accused to show cause why the conviction should not be changed to that of causing grievous hurt, and why the sentence should not be enhanced. After a consideration of the circumstances, their lordships altered the conviction as mentioned above, and enhanced the sentence of six months' imprisonment to one year's imprisonment, leaving the sentence of fine untouched. Each hurt, their lordships thought, ought to have formed the subject of a distinct head of charge, being a separate offence.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LALLIA BHANGHIA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Surat on the 27th March last, reversing the conviction and sentences passed by Mr. K. R. Bomonjee, first-class Magistrate, Surat, upon two of the accused, under section 409, and upon the third accused, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code.

The petition in appeal, filed by Government, stated that two of the accused were charged with criminal breach of trust under section 409, and the third under section 407, and were convicted by the first-class Magistrate on the 19th February last; but on appeal they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Surat on the 27th March last. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, urged in support of the present appeal that the Sessions Judge reversed the conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate upon speculative and improbable conjectures, the money-bags alleged to have been misappropriated having been duly delivered into the charge of the first two accused under the escort of the third accused. There could be no reasonable doubt, under the circumstances of the case, that they had been tampered with, and their contents appropriated by the accused. The Sessions Judge, though allowing that it was highly improbable that the bags could have been tampered with after they were lodged in the treasure chest, still surmised that "such things have been done before now"; and further deemed it possible that the bag might have been tampered with after it was taken out in the morning, and he also considered it reasonable that the last accused might on the previous day have taken out the money and filled in the stones before handing over his bags to the second accused to carry. The Sessions Judge, it was urged, should have taken note that, in the busy season when the instalments of Government revenue became due, and money was sent from the surrounding villages to the taluka cutcherry, it was the usual course of business from want of time to deposit the bags as received in the taluka treasury under lock, seal, and sentry until examined in the presence of the cutchery officials, guard peons, and the carriers of the money-bags. It was prayed, therefore, that their lordships would send for the record and proceedings, and reverse the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removed all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting held at Sholapore on the 12th instant to form a branch there of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund a large public meeting in connection therewith was held in the Ripon Hall on Friday last. It was attended by nearly 2,000 people.

Shrimati Swarna Kumari Devi (Mr. Tagore's sister) presided and opened the meeting with a short speech as follows:—The object which has brought us here together is known to you all. It is to raise funds to enable us to open a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital for affording medical aid to women. The movement was inaugurated, as you know, by the noble and philanthropic lady whose name the institution bears. All India has *worthily* responded to her call, and branches of the institution have been found in various parts of this Presidency. We in Sholapore are behind-hand in the race. Even a small place like Bijapur has got the start of us. It behoves us, then, to exert ourselves to wipe off the reproach to which we have justly laid ourselves open. You will all admit that the work we are about to take in hand is one which cannot be neglected with impunity. Our women are in need of medical aid. They naturally shrink from placing themselves under the treatment of doctors not of their own sex, especially in the supreme crisis of their life which sets them trembling between life and death, and the only way to relieve their suffering is to bring lady-doctors and well-trained nurses within their easy reach. The want of such skilled female practitioners is much felt by our women of all classes, and this crying want it will be our endeavour to supply, but nothing can be done without the "sinews of war." Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will open your purse-strings to assist in this good work with your accustomed liberality. I have now the pleasure to introduce to you two lady lecturers, Miss Sorabji, B.A., and Mrs. Sorabji, of Poona, who will address the meeting. (Cheers.)

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A., addressed the meeting in English for nearly three-quarters of an hour. I think, she said, what meets us first in this undertaking are the current objections against the education of women generally. These may be classed under three heads:—(1) The sentimental difficulty. (2) The economic problem. (3) The physiological question. With regard to the first, all objections amount to the fear lest women should become unwomanly and unmanageable. Now, as to the first of these, education can never really harm or unsex. A woman rightly influenced by study can never forget her womanliness, can never unsex herself. We would pause here for a moment to ask—Do these cavillers mean to work for the women whom they cannot bear to see occupying such "unwomanly" posts?—for, strange to say, they are most vociferous in tabooing as "unwomanly" just those very posts which pay the best. Surely, they do not mean crowding out the women into the less well-paid and far more fully-occupied situations, that they might themselves step into their "unwomanly" shoes. That would indeed be a picture of the chivalrous knight of the nineteenth century, the choice not being between work and ease, but between work and work. Why should any stronghold of prejudice, then, hold out against this noble army of workers? Who dare oppose it? Is it fair that women should be deprived of the same rewards as men gain after having undergone successfully the same tests? Higher education, rather than unfitting woman for man, in leading the thoughts upward, in taking the fetters from the soul, and supplying a high ideal of wifely duty, will add to, rather than diminish, the pliancy of woman inhexternal relations to man as his companion and helpmate. Then, as to her being unmanageable, the objection is one against education and civilization generally, and history has taught us unquestionably that learning makes men gentle and manageable while ignorance keeps them mutinous and barbarous. To turn, next, to the economic problem. The plausible arguments under this head are various, but we have not time for more than one as a specimen of their stupidity,—*i. e.*, the assumption that for every woman who undertakes intellectual labour, some one man who, if her hands were tied, might have been her bread-winner, is ousted. But this is ridiculous, as is evident, for it is based on the premiss that the number of men and women, or of marriageable men and women, in a community, is equal, which we know is not the case. Then there is the physiological question—the cry of the alarmists who exclaim at the inadivisibility of risking life and health in the service of education. But better authority than mine answers them. Sir William Gull, after much experience and detailed examination, gave it as his opinion that, in the light of medical experience, the advantage to health of good and even high intellectual training for girls and young women cannot be doubted. Nothing, in fact, he says, contributes more to physical development and good health than the education of the mental faculties, for without this the mind is left listless and the bodily functions in consequence are apt to become languid, so that doctors are often consulted about a weak state which more mental energy would correct. The objections, then, of the sentimentalist, the economist, the physiologist are well met—and they all breathe the same dictum—educate your women—whether they have to work or whether they have not to work. If they have to work, that they may be fitted in the best possible way for what lies before them; if they have not to work, that they may be fitted to be suitable companions for their husbands and good mothers to their children, that they may adapt themselves to the environment with which the age surrounds them—one of culture and refinement. And now to turn to our second consideration, viz., woman's particular claims to medical aid and teaching. These may be based on two considerations—(1) the customs of the country which prevent the aid extant, which, though efficient, is masculine, from reaching her; and (2) the necessity, for the sake of the body social, that women should be strong. To discuss (1). India has, we know, improved greatly within the last thirty years in this respect; but the fact that a few higher classes have forsaken their prejudices and do admit male doctors to their women does not cover the ground before us, and there is no denying that the general needs of the country have not been met. But to detail. There are various diseases, as has often been shown, dependent upon local causes, and therefore more prevalent in India than in England, and for these there is no medical aid. Delicacy enforces silence till too late, and, generally speaking, things are left to chance or the will of Providence to right themselves. This is often the case in the most critical periods of life where women are in the hands of untrained nurses of the lowest class. Then, symptoms are the only true guide to diagnoses, and examination is but poor and unsatisfactory when it has to be conducted through a "purdah" or, worse still, upon the inaccurate information of stupid servants. Even the Hindus, I believe, who are more advanced with regard to this than the Mahomedans, forbid actual examination except through a thick sheet. And alas! linen is not a good conductor of pain. The ablest physicians can do but little good if they are not allowed the fullest scope possible for the exercise of their abilities, and in the case of Indian ladies that scope is often so circumscribed as to amount to a negative. Do not deter women workers from the mission upon which they are entering by despising their office. It is no degradation to woman to work. What nobler office can be hers than going about doing good relieving spiritual, mental, physical wants! You all do, no doubt, pity the poor women of India their want of medical assistance, but how much do you pity them? And I shall feel that the little I have been able to say to you this evening has not been altogether in vain if your pity can only but be equalled in some definite substantial amount as a contribution to the intended dispensary. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Sorabji, the previous speaker's mother, gave a speech in Marathi. Narrating her past associations with Sholapore she described in short the ways and means adopted by her in imparting instruction to women. Being a convert to Christianity, the difficulties in her way were at first very great. The Hindus discarded her as she was no longer a Hindu, and the Christians would not admit her claim to her charity in the noble cause she had espoused because she was not born a Christian. But by perseverance and energetic action she succeeded in effecting great reforms by educating many girls of the Hindu, Jew, and other castes. She concluded by making a pathetic appeal to the members present to aid the cause which large-minded gentlemen like Messrs. Tagore and Candy had taken in hand.

Mr. Candy, the Collector, then proposed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to establish a branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Sholapore for founding an institution for supplying medical aid and instruction to women in Sholapore." (Cheers.)

Mr. Satyendranath Tajore, the District Judge, seconded Mr. Candy's proposition.

On circulating a subscription list on the spot in the front rows only it was found that Rs. 650 were promised.

Shriman Swamy, the honorary secretary of the Allahabad Cow Presevation Society, supported the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Sathe, B.A., and the Rev. Mr. Hardinge, M.A., followed the Swamy in support of Mr. Candy's proposition.

Rao Saheb Phadke then moved that "a working committee be appointed to manage the affairs of the institution (Female Medical School or Hospital to be established) under rules to be framed by them, and the necessary expenditure to be met by raising public subscriptions and by inviting subsidies from the municipalities and local boards in this district."

Rao Bahadur Kirloskar, B.A., proposed "that having regard to the amount of expenditure in other districts for similar purposes, Rs. 130 seem to be necessary for maintaining an establishment for the Female Medical School and Hospital to be established by the Sholapore Branch."

Rao Bahadur S. C. Chitnis, B.A., seconded this proposition, and it was unanimously carried.

The joint honorary secretaries will submit their report in this connection to Mr. Phipson, of Bombay, after a week's time, during which they will busy themselves in collecting funds by public subscriptions.

A CHAPTER ON EARLY MAN.

AMONG the many traces which man has left of his existence in long past ages on the face of the earth, none are more interesting and instructive than the lake dwellings of Switzerland and other countries, which have been discovered within the last fifty years or so, writes a home paper.

Although these relics of the past are far more modern than those to which we referred in a late article on "Primeval Man," and are probably included within the range of Egyptian and other chronologies, yet they stretch far beyond the historic period, so far as Europe is concerned, and throw a flood of light on the habits of our ancestors, or at any rate predecessors, in these regions. We are tolerably well acquainted with the history of the Jews when David worked his way up from the shepherd's staff to the royal sceptre, or when Joshua drove out the Canaanites and took possession of their land, but of what was going on in Europe in these times we have hitherto had no knowledge whatever. These lake dwellings, however, were in all probability inhabited by human beings somewhere about the time when the events we have referred to took place, and may have been inhabited before the earlier of them.

PRIMITIVE HOUSES.

Of course, during the long time that has elapsed since these structures were erected, their remains have been reduced to mere ruins, and it is only by comparing one with another that we are able to picture to ourselves what they were originally like, and what sort of life was led by the men who inhabited them. The oldest of these dwellings belong to the stone age, when man had not acquired any knowledge of the use of metals; when all his implements were merely sharpened stones, fixed in wooden handles, or pieces of bone, horn, or other natural materials. They are, therefore, somewhat roughly finished, but at the same time exhibit considerable ingenuity and skill. The method of construction seems to have been somewhat as follows:—A suitable situation, not far from the shore, where the water was not very deep, having been fixed upon, these pre-historic builders drove into the muddy bottom of the lake a number of piles of long stakes, arranged generally pretty close together and in some sort of regular order. These piles were formed generally from stems of trees, with the bark on, but occasionally from split wood. The ends were sharpened to a point by the aid of fire or by cutting with stone axes. On a sufficient number being driven in, and their upper ends brought to a level above the surface of the water, platform beams were laid across, fastened by wooden pegs, or in some cases fixed into notches cut in the heads of the vertical piles. The platform was generally very roughly made—just a series of unbarked stems placed side by side and covered with layers of earth or clay, with numerous openings through which refuse of all kinds fell into the water beneath.

BRIDGES AND GANGWAYS.

In many cases connection with the shore was made by means of a narrow bridge or gangway, constructed in the same manner. On this rude platform huts were erected by driving small piles or stakes which projected above the floor, and to these were fastened boards standing edgeways like the skirting of our ordinary rooms, and marking out the size of each building. The walls of the huts were formed of small branches of twigs interwoven and plastered over with clay. The roof was made of straw or reeds like a thatched cottage. In size these huts were probably eighteen to twenty feet long, eight or ten feet broad, and about six feet high. They may have been divided into rooms, but there is no evidence of this. Each was provided with a hearth formed of three or four slabs of stone. The number of huts in each settlement must have been considerable—in fact, they must have formed villages of no mean extent, for as many as forty, fifty, or even a hundred thousand piles have been found spread over a large extent of ground, forming the foundation of one such settlement. It is probable, however, that these were not so numerous when first erected; but were gradually added to as the population increased. This fact, along with many others, shows that these dwellings were inhabited for long periods of time, during which the population pursued their ordinary life in comparative peace and quietness in their island homes.

HABITS AND OCCUPATIONS.

As to the habits of the people who dwelt in these lake dwellings, we get a considerable amount of information from the implements, refuse, &c., which fell through the imperfectly closed platforms into the lake, and which have been preserved in the mud at the bottom. They were fishers, hunters, shepherds, and agriculturists. Skeletons of fish are found in large abundance, and in some settlements even the fishing nets and hooks made of boars' tusks have been discovered. Then again there is an abundance of remains of the hunter's feast; bones of the stag, wild boar, bear, wolf, otter, squirrel, and many other wild animals are found in rich profusion, and often these are split and the marrow extracted. These ancient men, however, did not entirely rely on such precarious provision for their wants, but were so far advanced in civilisation that they kept cattle and domestic animals of various kinds. They possessed dogs in great numbers, as well as cows, sheep, goats, and pigs, and in winter time had these housed on their settlements, as among the remains found are litters of straw, &c., which had evidently served as bedding for these animals. This, of course, necessitated the gathering of grass or other material for their food. They also cultivated wheat, barley, flax, and a number of other vegetable products. Their methods of cultivation were no doubt very rude, consisting of a mere scratching of the ground with crooked branches of trees or with simple implements made of stags' horns; but, nevertheless, they succeeded in getting very good results. Among the relics which they have left are found stones for crushing corn, the grain which they used, and even the very cakes or bread which they made. There are also fruits, such as the apple, pear, nut, &c.; so that the bill of fare of pre-historic man was by no means contemptible. He had fish, game, beef, mutton, pork, bread, and fruit, besides a plentiful supply of water from the lake at his door. He was acquainted with the potter's art, and manufactured earthen vessels of various kinds. He seems to have produced two kinds—a coarser and a finer; the former made from clay mixed with a quantity of grains of stone, and the latter of washed loam. These he ornamented in an elementary fashion with certain lines and marks. Some of the vessels he used have been found with a burnt crust of the porridge which he had been making adhering. As to his clothes, these were probably formed in great part from the skins of wild or domestic animals, but he also used fabrics made from flax, which he had learned to weave, as remains of cloth, twine, rope, &c, are not infrequently found in his dwellings.

A GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT.

One prominent feature in the history of these lake-dwellers is their gradual advance in the arts of civilisation. While the main features of their settlements remain very much the same during the whole period of their residence, there is a gradual improvement in the details; the settlements become larger, and the implements, &c., better finished. And this is especially observable in the change of material which the dweller uses. In the earlier stages of his existence stone is the predominant feature—all his knives, saws, chisels, axes, &c., are made from this substance; but as time rolls on, one or two implements are found made of bronze, which is a mixture of tin and copper, and requires for its production a certain amount of knowledge and mechanical skill. Gradually the number of bronze implements increases until eventually stone is superseded altogether, and improved forms of weapons of war make their appearance, and his work has a more finished look arising from his improved implements. Whether the manufacture of bronze was an original discovery of his own, or whether it was an importation from some more advanced race, is not certainly known; but as he undoubtedly had intercourse with the East, it is probable that the first bronze was imported, and that afterwards he discovered the way to manufacture it himself. However this may be, it seems evident, that the introduction of this material greatly aided his development. As stone gave place to bronze, so in the course of time this latter gave place to iron, probably introduced in the same manner some considerable time before the dawn of history; and this metal held its place until these habitations were finally abandoned. Dr. Keller, who has investigated this subject with great care, is of the opinion that these lake-dwellers were a branch of the great Celtic race.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 4th inst. at the offices of the bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Mr. W. W. Cargill presided. The report stated, "In submitting to the shareholders the fifth annual balance-sheet, and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 1889, the directors have pleasure in being able again to show a satisfactory result of the bank's operations. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including 18,707*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* brought forward) amounts to 57,471*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* An interim dividend of 6*s.* per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended 30th September, 1888, was paid, free of income-tax, in January last, and the board now recommend a further dividend of 6*s.* per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 31st March last, the same to be paid on the 16th July. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income-tax."

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman said that the report and accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders for 14 days. Since they last submitted a report and statement of accounts twelve months ago, two additional meetings had been convened for the purpose of passing resolutions for an application to be made to Parliament for powers to define a certain clause in the articles of association of the company. The shareholders had also been informed that branches of the bank had also been established at Aden and also in the kingdom of Persia—a country which was just now particularly before the gaze of the British public in consequence of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shah to Europe. They had every reason to be satisfied with the business which had been opened in the small port of Aden, which was a very important place, being the port of call for all the steamers outward and homeward bound to the East and Australia. They had also every reason, as far as they had gone, of being satisfied with the results of the establishment of a bank in Persia. The business there had been increasing. The company had been the first to introduce banking into Persia. Previously Persians had conducted business one with another, but they had taken very kindly to the establishment of their institution; instead of being jealous of it, they had looked upon it with considerable favour. They had also met with very great favour and had been treated with every consideration by the representatives of other nations. They would have noticed in the newspapers some time ago a statement that the concession for a Persian National Bank had been granted. The directors had not heard anything more about it, but they had seen in the *Times* of Saturday that it was intended to bring the scheme before the European public. How far it would succeed they did not know, but they would not regard that establishment as antagonistic to themselves, or likely to be injurious to them in any way. On the contrary they thought such an establishment would be a great benefit to Persia, and whatever benefited Persia would benefit this country. The business that the bank would do would be very similar to that which they were already doing. But besides this he saw it was proposed to establish a note issue. Now, a note issue would benefit Persia as well as this bank. At the present time gold coins were in circulation in that country, but they were not in such general circulation as silver coins. If such a bank was established, and a note issue made, it would be a great assistance to all their transactions. Now, as regards this, he thought he might draw their attention to the continued success which they had made in the extension of their business. First of all he might say a bank was not like a mine, mill, or many other trades which frequently at once become remunerative. A bank was a thing of a slow growth, which required great care in building up. The success that had attended their efforts, he thought, they would see in the report which had been presented to them. If they looked at the past history of banking in this country they would see how slow the progress had been of even the largest institutions. It was in reality the long time which it took to make a banking business that prevented the establishment of a number of new banks here and elsewhere. Banking, as he had said, was not like an ordinary trade. The profits of banking were small, but they accumulated as the bank grew. Like that of all the other banks which preceded them, they had to build up a business. An Eastern bank was not like an English bank. The successful carrying on the business involved many intricate calculations, and a trained staff was necessary. Now that staff they possessed. There were three great banks in India—Great Presidency banks—which used to be called Government banks. The Government of India kept the accounts, and used these banks for their own purposes in issuing their Treasury notes, and so on. They did not regard these banks as rivals, for, on the contrary, they were of great assistance to them. The other banks were called exchange banks in the East. They were some half dozen of them in the East, and they carried on business similar to the Oriental, but he was bound to say that instead of their being jealous rivals, they had found all of them very friendly. A very good feeling existed amongst them. Each went on its own way; there was plenty of business for all, and it was only a question of good management which should get on the best. (Hear, hear.) If they looked at Australia they would see that in that country there were a vast number of banks. Some of these were managed in London, and a great many were managed on the other side. There was apparently an idea in that country that the banks managed in England did not progress so fast as those locally managed. That was very probably the case. But one very great advantage that Australian banks managed in London had was that the Australian Banks did not have boards of directors continually interfering in the business and giving instructions to the different agents. The agents were under instructions that were sent them but each agent dealt with the customers just as if he were a private banker himself. Customers liked that: they would rather deal with the agent that way than if their affairs were laid before a board of directors, several of whom might, be in the same business as themselves. Referring again to Persia, the chairman said he thought they had also this advantage—that they were the first to go there; that they were the first to introduce banking into that country, and that was very much in their favour. As in other places, they had responsible agents, who dealt with the people in the way, as he had said, as if they were private bankers—no one interfering with them, no one overlooking them or asking what the nature of their customer's transactions were. That, with Eastern people, was a great thing, because they were very jealous and suspicious of each other. He thought they had now, and were likely to have, the very cream of the business. They only dealt with the very best people, and in the very best securities. He was told by the newspapers that the people of Russia were thinking of establishing a bank of their own in Persia. He should be very glad if this were the case, as effect must be to still further improve the trade of the country, and what benefited the country was of advantage to this company. If they looked at the reports and accounts, they would see how very largely they had increased many of the items of their business. He would ask, later on, their secretary to read a comparative statement of the business of the company in this and former years, and from this they would see how regularly from half-year to half-year different sums had grown in magnitude. Now there was another point connected with their business which he thought he should mention. Their expenses had increased. That was only, however, what might have been expected. When the company was formed they asked their people to serve them at the lowest possible remuneration with the understanding that when the bank attained a prosperous position they should be adequately remunerated. Now they had attained that position. It was absolutely essential, therefore, that they should increase their outlay upon their staff. They had to get extra men, and to pay those who were in with them at first such salaries as they were now fully entitled to. In conclusion, the chairman said he thought they had every reason to be satisfied with the position of affairs, and if they as shareholders would express their approval, the directors would be very much gratified. (Loud applause.)

The secretary then read the comparative statement referred to by the chairman, from which it appeared that the business of the bank had grown to an enormous extent during the past few years.

The chairman then proposed that the report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Mr. Christian Allhusen seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed the declaration of the dividend mentioned in the report. This was seconded by Mr. Macdonald, and carried.

The chairman also moved the re-election of Mr. Allhusen as director.

Mr. Boyle seconded, and the motion was carried.

The chairman then proposed that Major-General Belville, C.B., be re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Boyle also seconded this motion which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Martin Wood supported the resolution. He said they must all be gratified at the progress of the Corporation. They could not be surprised that the chairman had referred very largely to the position of aff[illegible] Wh[illegible] int[illegible] not[illegible] com[illegible] ther[illegible] gres[illegible] to t[illegible] bank[illegible] the r[illegible] the S[illegible] in Pe[illegible] was no[illegible] the mor[illegible] portant. [illegible] that this [illegible] referred to [illegible] other comm[illegible] fancied that [illegible] that descriptio[illegible] places with the [illegible]

In reply to the [illegible] the chairman [illegible] own individual c[illegible] my colleagues i[illegible] would certainly [illegible] we can do in th[illegible] very glad to find it adopt[illegible] regard to the silver deposi[illegible] they counted them by milli[illegible] these deposits would go on [illegible] great advantage over other[illegible] fall in the exchan ge did not [illegible]

The auditors, Messrs. Quilte[illegible] re-appointed, after which a vot[illegible] to the chairman, and the proce[illegible]

THE CONVICT MINES O[illegible]

Now and again, writes a corresponde[illegible] from St. Petersburg announces that cert[illegible] have been condemned to death, but th[illegible] has been pleased to commute their sentence[illegible] servitude in the mines of Siberia. To what [illegible] the Imperial clemency condemns the un[illegible] wretches is told in the *Century Magazine* by George Kennan. The mines are those at Kara, [illegible] they are the private property of the Czar, for whose benefit they are worked. No more abominable places of human habitation could be imagined than the cells in which the convicts are lodged. Mr. Kennan, who was accompanied on his visit by the governor, thus describes them:—"We entered, through a heavy plank door, a long, low, and very dark corridor, the broken and decaying floor of which felt wet and slippery to the feet, and where the atmosphere, although warm, was very damp, and saturated with the strong peculiar odour that is characteristic of Siberian prisons. A person who has once inhaled that odour can never forget it; and yet it is so unlike any other bad smell in the world that I hardly know with what to compare it. To unaccustomed senses it seems so saturated with foulness and disease as to be almost insupportable. We stepped across the threshold into a room about 24 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 8 feet high, which contained twenty-nine convicts. The air here was so much worse than the air in the corridor that it made me faint and sick. The room was lighted by two nearly square heavily grated windows with double sashes that could not be raised or opened, and there was not the least apparent provision anywhere for ventilation. The floor was made of heavy planks, and, although it had recently been swept, it was encrusted with dry hard-trodden filth. Out from the walls on three sides of the room projected low sloping wooden platforms about 6 feet wide, upon which the convicts slept, side by side, in closely packed rows, with their heads to the walls and their feet extended towards the middle of the cell. They had neither pillows nor blankets, and were compelled to lie down upon these sleeping-benches at night without removing their clothing, and without other covering than their coarse grey overcoats."

The women were rather better off than the men as regards accommodation; but their cells were in the same horribly insanitary condition. "The floor was uneven and decayed, and in places the rotten planks had either settled or given way entirely, leaving dark holes into a vacant space between the floor and the swampy ground. Into these holes the women were evidently in the habit of throwing slops and garbage. I went and stood for a moment over one of them, but I could see nothing in the darkness beneath; and the damp air, laden with the effluvium of decaying organic matter that was rising from it, seemed to me so suggestive of typhoid fever and diphtheria that I did not venture to take a second breath in that vicinity. The kameras in the women's prison had no furniture of any kind except the plank sleeping platforms, which, of course, were entirely destitute of bedding. I did not see in either room a single pillow or blanket. In these two cells were imprisoned forty-eight girls and women, six or seven of whom were carrying in their arms pallid sickly-looking babies."

The escape of convicts is often winked at by the prison officials, who continue to draw, for weeks or months, the clothing and the rations to which the runaways would have been entitled. The flight commences when the warm weather sets in, and for two or three months an almost continuous stream of escaping convicts run from the Kara penal settlements in the direction of Lake Baikal. "The signal for this annual movement is given by the cuckoo, whose notes, when first heard in the valley of the Kara, announce the beginning of the warm season. The cry of the bird is taken as an evidence than an escaped convict can once more live in the forests; and to run away, in convict slang, is to 'go to General Kukushka for orders.' (Koo-kooshka is the Russian name for the cuckoo.) More than 300 men leave the Kara free command every year to join the army of 'General Kukushka'; and in Siberia, as a whole, the number of runaway exiles and convicts who take the field in response to the summons of this popular officer exceeds 30,000. Most of the Kara convicts who 'go to General Kukushka for orders' in the early summer come back to the mines under new names and in leg-fetters the next winter; but they have had their outing, and have breathed for three whole months the fresh free air of the woods, the mountains, and the steppes."

Mr. Kennan adds that he made a careful examination of ten prisons in the province of the Trans-Baikal, and that in none of them did he find a bed, a pillow, or a blanket. "Everywhere the prisoners lay down at night in their grey overcoats on bare planks, and almost everywhere they were tortured by vermin, and were compelled to breathe the same air over and over again until it seemed to me that there could not be oxygen enough left in it to support combustion in the flame of a farthing rushlight. Civilised human beings put straw even into the kennels of their dogs; but the Russian Government forces men to work for ten or twelve hours a day in its East Siberian mines; compels them after this exhausting toil to lie down on a bare plank; and then, to console them in their misery, tacks up on the grimy wall over their heads the command and the promise of Christ, 'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'" It is stated that the Czar receives from all his gold-mines in Eastern Siberia about £3,600 pounds of pure gold every year.

DEATH OF MAJOR DICKSON, M.P.

WE regret to announce the death of Major Dickson, M.P. for Dover, on Wednesday evening, July 3. Major Dickson had been ill for several weeks past with some internal complaint, and his decease was not unexpected. Born in 1834, and educated at Rugby, he entered the army as an ensign in 1853, became lieutenant in 1854, and afterwards captain of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), major of the 13th Hussars in 1860, served with the 62nd Foot at Sebastopol, 1854-55, including the attack on the quarries and on the Redan, for which he received a medal and clasp; was present with the Carabineers at Meerut during the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, and at the operations before Delhi, for which he also received a medal and clasp. He was chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, and a director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

THE Duke of Cambridge has now (says a London correspondent) one of those opportunities which the acute popular instincts of the Royal Family must render especially evident to himself. His Royal Highness has for many years received more than £19,000 a year from public funds, besides being provided with a fine London house. A hundred and eight members of the House of Commons have just voted for the reduction of his salary as Commander-in-Chief to the amount, in the words of the Secretary of State, which has been fixed "in regard to subsequent holders of the office." That amount is £4,500. Now the illustrious Duke is rather deficient in popularity, and in view of the fact that for many years he has received more than £2,000 a year in excess of that salary which is fixed for his successor by Royal Warrant, it would be a graceful and useful act on the part of the Duke if he were to decline in future to accept the higher rate of pay. If the motion which Mr. Bright made in 1850 had been carried, all this army pay would have been deducted from the amount of the Duke's annuity of £12,000 a year.

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nd when it was most urgently needed.
wickets are not suiting the Yorkshire bow-
their batting has a knack of breaking down.

At Bramall Lane, Sheffield, on the 3rd instant, Yorkshire suffered another defeat, this time from Surrey. On the opening day, Surrey with exactly the same eleven that were defeated at Manchester was batting from a quarter-past twelve till nearly six o'clock for a total of 257. Of this number, however, no fewer than 196 were made by three batsmen, the others faring very badly. Maurice Read, who was in for three hours and a quarter for his 90, was at the wickets while 194 runs were made, going in first wicket down at 30 and being sixth out at 224. Shuter made his 56 in two hours and a quarter out of 125, and W. W. Read scored his 50 in an hour and twenty-five minutes, hitting in splendid style when he got set. The first wicket fell at 30, the second at 125, and the third at 218, so that the last seven wickets added only 39 between them, a wretchedly poor performance after so good a start. Yorkshire had only twenty minutes' batting, and in that time they lost a wicket.

The second stage of the match was taken up solely by the Yorkshiremen, who, having lost a wicket overnight for eight runs, finished off their first innings before luncheon for 141, and then, following on, got through their second innings shortly before the call of time for 187. At one time after the follow-on it seemed just possible that the home side were in for a big score, for the arrears of 116 runs were hit off with only three wickets down. After Hall got out, however, at 138 there was little done worthy of special mention save the determined hitting of Wade. Lohmann bowled splendidly during each innings, taking the fullest advantage of the little help the ground gave him at times and frequently getting a great amount of work on the ball. In the two innings he secured twelve wickets for 129 runs.

Less than an hour's cricket proved sufficient on the third day to finish off the fixture. Surrey, who had an innings to play and wanted only 72 to win, made the necessary runs in fifty-five minutes for the loss of one wicket. Abel and Shuter set about their task at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock, and the pair soon made the game safe. They scored 36 runs in 25 minutes from 12 overs, 50 in 35 minutes from 18 overs, and 69 in 50 minutes from 24 overs. Then Shuter was bowled for a brilliant 34, in which he had hit six fours. Key came next, and quickly making the required runs, the match was over by half-past twelve.

The Lancashire Eleven experienced both extremes of fortune last week. On Tuesday they were most decisively defeated by Nottinghamshire, and it cannot be denied that on the form they showed at Trent Bridge they deserved to be beaten. But their friends hoped that the men had not done themselves justice, and this hope was found when they met Surrey on Thursday to be well founded. Then, for the first time this year, the Lancashire Eleven played. They had an average share of luck, but they played in a style which deserved something of the kind. Mr. Hornby, who is as full of enthusiasm as he was when a boy at Harrow, has rarely played a better innings against first-rate bowling; and although Mr. Allan Steel's career was a brief one, the two Wards came well to the fore, and Frank Sugg, the English Bonner, hit in splendid style.

It was a little curious to observe that Mr. Shuter was late in "walking up" to the advisableness of placing an extra fielder close to the rails behind cover-point. Time after time Sugg drove the ball to the rails in that quarter, but at length the simple precaution was adopted of sending a fielder there, and the "fours" became singles. The apologists of the Surrey team make strong comment on the alleged "treacherous" condition of the wicket. Whatever cause Surrey would like to assign for their defeat, they must admit that it is difficult to reconcile the meritorious performances of Abel with any theory of treacherous wickets and bumping balls. The staunch little cricketer stuck to his work in the coolest possible style, and his innings was one of the best he has played during this season.

Public interests in the match between the rival Universities showed no sign of falling off, and the attendance at Lord's on both days was quite up to the average and the scene as brilliant as ever. The first day's cricket proved the great superiority of the Cambridge Eleven, who at the close of play were 186 runs ahead with still two wickets to fall. With the ground in excellent condition, it was thought that Oxford had gained a great advantage by winning the toss, but so little use was made of the opportunity that eight wickets went down before luncheon for 97 runs, and the whole side were out by three o'clock for the very poor total of 105. Gresson was caught and bowled from the first ball of the match, and for this bad start the Oxonians could never recover. Lord George Scott played by far the best cricket on the side, going in third wicket down with the score at 29 and taking out his bat for 37, the result of an hour and 20 minutes' batting. Woods bowled wonderfully well, but the Cambridge fielding might have been improved upon, several runs being given away in overthrows.

The "Light Blues" went in to bat just before half-past three, and Mordaunt and Foley set the side a good example by putting on 48 runs for the first wicket. The second wicket went down at 82, and then came the longest stand of the day, Mordaunt and Crawley hitting the Oxford bowling to all parts of the field and scoring 116 runs during their partnership. Crawley made his 54 without giving a chance, and hit six fours, three threes, and three twos. Mordaunt was the fourth man out at 250, and of this number he made 127 in two hours and fifty-five minutes. His stylish innings, which is the third best ever made in the University match, was a fine example of clean, hard hitting and thoroughly sound defence. His only mistakes were a chance at the wicket early in his innings and one to cover-point when he had scored 92. Among his hits were 18 fours, five threes, and ten twos. Ford and Gosling played well, and when the game ceased for the day the score was 291 for the loss of eight wickets.

On Tuesday, the 2nd current, the match came to a tame and spiritless conclusion, Cambridge winning in a single innings, with 105 runs to spare. When stumps were drawn on Monday evening doubt scarcely existed as to the result, though admirers of Oxford cricket were sanguine that the "Dark Blues" would give a better account of themselves at their second attempt, and that the day's [illegible]ket would create a large amount of interest. The Cambridge innings was finished off in the course of twenty-five minutes' play for the addition of nine runs, the total thus amounting to 300. This left Oxford with 195 runs to get to avert a single innings defeat. The batting display that followed was feeble in the extreme. One after another the Oxonians failed before the admirable bowling of Woods, which, as in the first innings, created quite a panic amongst the batsmen, and Oxford were all out for the paltry score of 90. Of the 35 matches now played Cambridge have won 27, Oxford 25, and the other three have been left drawn.

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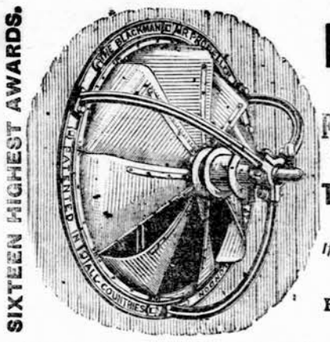

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